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# THE NUMISMATIST

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FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN  
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# NEW NATIONAL COIN ALBUM

NUMBER 12

Types of United States Silver Coins—Half  
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- 1 page for quarter dollars
- 1 page for 20c, dimes and half dimes

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14	4.00	51	4.00
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17	.40	55	12.50
18	.50	56	350.00
19	1.50	57	.40
21	.40	58	1.50
22	.50	59	.75
22a	1.00	60	1.75
23	1.25	61	.35
23a	1.50	62	1.50
24a	2.25	63	.75
24b	2.50	64	2.00
27a	4.50	65	.75
28a	7.50	66	1.50
29	1.00	67	1.00
30	.50	68	.50
31	.40	69	1.50
31a	1.50	70	.50
32	.40	71	1.00
32a	1.00	72	1.25
33	.75	73	1.50
33a	1.50	74	.25
35	50.00	75	.50
36	4.00	76	.25
36b	7.50	77	.35
37 1/2	3.00	78	.75
37 1/2 b	3.00		
39	1.75	Grant and Sherman, green	
39b	3.00	back	7.50
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41	1.75	back	8.50
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**JOHN ZUG**

Bowie,

Maryland.



"In each of these cases there was no war of conquest, but a voluntary application by the affected states for a union with the Polish state. Family connections made possible temporary unions between Poland and Hungary, but none of these continued."

He further adds:

"The Teutonic Knights were at first an order of Knightly Missionaries, invited into the Polish regions on the Baltic to convert the pagan Letts. They soon ceased missionary activity and built up a powerful armed state, which grew in the course of later centuries into the Kingdom of Prussia.

"At one time, while the Teutonic Knights were gaining more and more territory in the Polish dominions, it looked as if Poland was doomed to be Germanized. Teutonic immigration was enormous. Agents, spies, intriguers, plotters, Germanizers, all were everywhere. Wladislaw Lokietek nevertheless rallied the Polish people to give the Teutonic Knights a great check. However, Casimir the Great, working to unify the Polish people within, made territorial concessions to the Teutonic Knights.

"Wladislaw Jagiello made an alliance with Lithuania against the Knights. The Teutons strove to divide and break this alliance. But all the Teuton conspiracies of that day failed, the two lands merged into a dual alliance, and at Grunwald in 1410 they broke the power of the Teutonic Knights in one terrific battle."

Sienkiewicz, in his "Knights of the Cross," English translation, dramatically describes this great conflict, and Jan Matejko, in his famous painting, "Grunwald," immortalizes the martial scene.



Denarius of Marcus Aurelius, struck about 169 A. D.

Perhaps the spectre of another "Grunwald" is causing a certain European leader to pause and hesitate before taking a plunge that might prove to be disastrous.

During Jagiello's reign (1386-1434) coins were struck for the Crown lands and for Lithuania and Ruthenia. The coins, struck at the Crown mint in Krakow, have a large crown on the obverse, with the name of the king, and the Polish eagle on the reverse.



Dupondius of Marcus Aurelius, about 176-177 A. D. Struck to commemorate victory of Roman Legions in Germany and Sarmatia, celebrated December 23, 176 A. D.

The Ruthenian coins usually contain the letter R on the eagle's breast, the eagle being on the obverse, and a charging lion, the crest of Ruthenia, together with the title of the King of Poland, on the reverse.

For this period the coat-of-arms of Poland was changed to include that of Lithuania. Another change taking place at this time was that Polish coins thereafter had on their reverse an eagle with outspread wings in the upper left and lower right; a mounted knight in the upper right and lower left of the shield, the whole being surmounted by a large crown.



"After the Tartar invasion about 1250 had been swept away, Conrad of Poland forgot the early dangers from the German arms, and himself invited the German Knights of the Cross to settle in his dominions. The avowed task of these knights, who settled on the coasts of the Baltic, was partly helping to convert the pagan Lettish tribes. But the knightly forces grew into an aggressive temporal organization.

"The Polish dukes showed no advanced fear of the Teutonic knights, until all at once these swordsmen rushed out of their assigned territories and battled successfully to wrest from Poland sections of the present East and West Prussia.

"They then struck to the south. But by this time Wladislaw, King of Poland, had reunited his forces and the divided country, and was able to defeat them and drive them back."

During the reign of Karzmierz Wielki, (Casimir the Great), 1330 to 1370, new mints were established in various parts of the kingdom, so, besides the crown or royal mint at Krakow, mints were operated in Kalisz, Poznan (Poaen), and Lwow (Lemberg) and in adjacent provinces of Silesia, Masovia and Kujawy.

The Kalisz and Poznan mints confined themselves to the issue of small denarii, the obverse of which bore the title of the King along the border, while the reverse bore the arms and the name of the city, with the Polish eagle in the center.

The Krakow mint issued only the large grossus pieces which had a crown in the center and the following inscription around the outer circle, "Dei Gratia Rex Polonie," "By Grace of God, King of Poland," and the inner circle had "Primus Kazimirus," "Casimir the First." The reverse bore a large eagle, with outspread wings facing left, and the legend "Grossi Cracoviensis," "Cracow Grossus."

The Lemberg mint issued silver 4-gros coins and also small bronze pieces which were used as a medium of exchange in Ruthenia.

During his reign he built cities of stone and marble and established the famous university at Cracow in the year 1360. Copernicus, the great astronomer, was a product of this famous institution of learning.

With the death of Casimir the Great, the Piast dynasty ended. It had ruled over Poland from 840 A. D. until 1370, a period of over 500 years.

In 1384, Jadwiga (Hedwig), daughter of Louis Anjou, King of Poland and Hungary, (1370 to 1382), was elected to the Polish throne. Though she ruled but two short years, and struck very few small denarii with the letter H upon the obverse, it is of interest to note that her short reign had a great and lasting influence on the future of Poland and of Europe.

She was a young, sweet, charming girl, engaged to be married to the Hapsburg Crown Prince William at the time she was called to the Polish throne.

East of Poland was the vast domain of the Pagan Lithuanians, a warlike people, who for centuries had resisted the armies of Russia, Turkey, and the Teutonic Knights of the Cross. Jagiello, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, sought the hand of Queen Jadwiga through the medium of Polish noblemen, and promised to embrace Christianity with his people and to unit Lithuania and Poland. The proposal was hailed with acclaim. Here was an opportunity to secure a strong ally and acquire a vast domain. All that remained to culminate this alliance was the consent of the young Queen. At first she vehemently rejected all advances in that direction, for she was deeply in love with William. But after numerous appeals from leading noblemen and prelates begging her on bended knees to make this sacrifice for the sake of the nation of which she was the Queen, she finally yielded, making the sacrifice of her heart upon the altar of national duty.

Through this marriage Jagiello became King of Poland, and his people embraced Christianity. Lithuania was united with Poland, which union lasted until Poland's dismemberment in 1795.

C. O. Cameron on The New Poland, says:

"It required two centuries and many conventions to cement the union between Poland and Lithuania. But in the meantime there had been other accretions to the Polish territory—West Prussia, Pomerania, Livonia, Courland.



During the next reign additional mints were opened in Gdansk (Dantzic) Torun (Thorn), Elblag (Elbing), and Krolewiec (Konigsburg).

Since this period, the Dantzic mint continued in operation, practically without interruption, until 1792.

With the ascendancy to the Polish throne of Sigismund (Zygmunt), 1506-1548, the coinage of Poland underwent many changes and reforms. The dating of coins began with the year 1506, the style became more artistic, three gros and six-gros pieces made their appearance, and gold coins were struck.



Large Bracteate for Silesia, about 1250.

His son, Sigismund August, became King of Poland 1548 to 1573. This period marked religious conflicts in practically every country except Poland.

C. O. Cameron on The New Poland, says:

"I am not king of your consciences!" declared King Sigismund Augustus to the people of Poland after he had mounted the throne of the Jagellons in 1548.

"One year before King Sigismund Augustus was crowned, Henry VIII of England had died. Henry VIII indeed claimed to be king of his people's consciences. No monarch of England or any other Christian land save Russia ever claimed such sway over the faith of his subjects.

"Yet in that century, King Sigismund Augustus of Poland was a greater monarch than King Henry of England. The Polish monarch was the most powerful of his line, one of the most powerful of his time. He saw realms added to his realm. Under his sway the union with Lithuania was finally made complete. Livonia came freely into the unity of the Polish state before his death. If ever a king seemed to have power to control his people and enforce his will, that king was Sigismund Augustus.

"And he did control his people, and enforce his will, but not by trying to override religious liberty. He saw instead an intense demand among his people for religious liberty. He saw also how other European realms were splitting and burning with religious hatreds."

During the reign of Stefan Batory (1576-1587) the Baltic states of Livonia and Courlandia joined Poland in a voluntary union. Additional mints were established at Revel, Riga and Marienburg. The Revel mint struck thin coins called solidi, and Riga struck both solidi and three-gros pieces.



Half Gros of Sigismund I, 1510, for Lithuania.

The coins had a large Polish eagle on the obverse, and the title of the King, together with the name and arms of their city, on the reverse.

The mints at Dantzic, Thorn and Krakow struck "dollars," "half dollars," "orts" or third dollars, six gros, three gros and gold ducats.

The coins of Sigismund III, and his successors to John Casimir included, bore the following legend: "Name of the King, by Grace of God, King of Poland and Sweden, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Ruthenia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia and Courlandia."



Poland was at the pinnacle of power, influence and opulence. Immense wealth flowed into her borders from all parts of the world. Merchants and tradesmen flocked from everywhere. Poland was referred to as the marketplace of Europe, and her wealth compared to that of the ancient Persians.



Grossus of Albrecht I, Margrave of Brandenburg, Vassal of Poland, 1531.

This was the famous Sigismundian-golden-era of prosperity, commencing with the reign of Sigismund I (about 1500) and lasting until the reign of John Casimir (about 1650), a period of about 150 years.

It was during this period of prosperity that an incident took place which might have changed the history of not only Poland and Russia but also that of the world.



Portrait Grossus of Sigismund, 1531.

In 1610, when Poland was at war with Russia, King Sigismund III and Crown Prince Wladyslaw besieged Smolensk. Upon the Russian forces being defeated and Smolensk falling, the Russian nobles were so impressed with the martial and gallant conduct of Prince Wladyslaw that they elected him Czar of Russia. Zygmunt, the father, however, refused to give his consent, claiming that the approval of the Polish Diet was necessary. Contemporary observers, however, are almost unanimous in maintaining that Zygmunt's conduct was governed more by personal jealousy than by the law of the land, for he disliked the idea that his son should rule over a larger domain than his own. Whether that was true or not, we do not know with certainty, suffice it, however, that a golden opportunity was permitted to slip through Poland's hands. Thus, instead of Poles occupying the throne of Russia's Czars, the Romanoff family was selected in the year 1613 to rule Russia for 300 years.



Taler of John Casimir, Danzig, 1649.

The reign of Jan Karzmierz (John Casimir), 1649-1660, marked the decline of Poland's power and ended the rule of the famous Jagellonian line of kings.



Numerous invasions of Poland by the Swedes, Cossacks, Russians, and Tartars, though eventually repulsed, wrought great havoc and destruction in the land. The huge cost of the wars depleted the public treasury and brought about a deterioration in Poland's monetary system.

Silver coins were of an inferior quality and vast amounts of small coppers, called "boritanki," were issued. Besides these there were issued, in rather crude design, 30-gros pieces, called "tymfs," and very poor examples of 6-gros pieces.

There was a temporary revival in Poland, during the reign of John Sobieski III, but the monetary system was improved very little. Two-gros and 4-gros pieces made their appearance, but the issuance of dollars practically ceased.



Three Gros of Stephen Batory, struck at Riga, 1585.

There were only 200 dollars struck at Gdansk in 1685, and 100 pieces struck at Krakow. Gold ducats were struck only at Gdansk.

Though Sobieski's civil administration was inconspicuous, his prowess on the field of battle brought him and Poland great renown. His reign was chiefly distinguished by his preservation of Christianity in Europe through his historic victory over the Turks at the siege of Vienna in 1683.

Less than 100 years later Austria paid her debt of gratitude to Poland by participating in the first partition of Poland and further by taking part in the subsequent partitions.

The reigns of August I, August II and Stanislaw August, the last King of Poland, saw a steady decline in the nation of Poland and its monetary system. The 1-gros pieces were now struck in bronze, and the dollar was reduced in size during the reign of the last King to the smaller 6 zloty.

The money issued by Poland in 1796, is said to have been struck from silver-plate donated by Poland's patriot and hero, Kosciuszko, who also took an active part in our own Revolutionary War.



Taler of Stephan Batory, 1585.

From 1810 to 1814 the newly created Duchy of Warsaw issued grossi, 3 grossi, zloty, 2 zloty, dollars and gold ducats. In 1813, during the siege of Zamosc by the allied forces opposing Napoleon, there were issued siege pieces, 6 gros and 2 zloty with the following inscriptions: On the obverse, "Money at Siege of Zamosc 1813"; on the reverse the denomination was in the center, around which was inscribed "God help the Faithful of Fatherland."

In the year 1831, during the uprising of Poles against Russia, there were struck in Holland coins consisting of 3 gros, 1 zloty, 2 zloty, 5 zloty, paper currency of the value of 1 zloty, and a ducat of the Utrecht type. The silver and bronze coins bore the inscription, "Kingdom of Poland," a shield with



the Polish eagle on the left and the Lithuanian mounted knight on the right, surmounted by a crown and the date 1831.

In the year 1835, the Free City of Krakow issued 5 gros, 10 gros and 1 zloty coins. Outside of Russian coins struck for Poland there was no other coinage except that of 1916 to 1917, issued by the provisional Polish government and followed by the present coinage of the reborn Poland. The present monetary unit is the zloty, having a value of about 19 cents. The 10 zloty is the largest denomination silver coin, and the smallest is the grosz. There are also the 1 and 2 ducat coins issued in Poland.

C. O. Cameron on the New Poland:

"Poland was the free nation, crucified for human liberty in 1793, in 1831, in 1863. Had she been an autocracy, had her Diet not sought to free the serfs, had she not made the cause of human liberty her cause, there might still be kings in Poland. The autocrats of those days complained of the anarchy of Poland. Those same tyrants hissed what they called the "anarchy" of Jefferson and Washington in the American continent. They loved the old ways, for we remember that it was a German prince who sold Hessian troops to fight against American liberty upon this soil. This was the type of tyranny that struck at freedom wherever it appeared, on the banks of the Vistula or on the shore of New England.

"When Poland had power and wealth, so that emperors courted her kings and kings sought the friendship even of Poland's noblemen, Poland led in the march of liberty. When Poland had great armies they marched to free oppressed cities from the Teutonic Knights. Or they marched to save Russia from Tartar tyrants. Or they hastened to deliver Vienna from the almost-triumphant Turk. She fought for liberty for a thousand years.

"And after Poland was dismembered, her sons still rallied armies to fight again for liberty.

"Through all these generations of sorrow the whole nation, silently or in armed ranks, has been fighting for liberty. Fighting with prayers, fighting with books, fighting with political organizations, they battled up to the breaking out of the Great War and all through the Great War for the ideals of their fathers.

"A nation that has kept the faith of democracy like this will keep it forever. A people which has remained a people of freedom under the blighting reign of Czars and Kaisers will teach more freedom to the world under her own President.

"It is a New Republic that now forms yonder, but an Old Nation. It is the same nation of freemen that dwelt serenely upon the Vistula centuries before the foundations of Petrograd were laid in the swamps of the Neva.

"And now she is free—for what? Free merely to realize the ideals that have kept her alive. Free merely to fulfill the old liberties of Poland, and enrich them with all the new freedom of the Golden Age of Democracy."

## *An Anachronistic Counterfeit*

By MICHAEL J. O. MOLONY  
Los Angeles, Cal.

The accompanying illustration of a recent addition to my collection of representative types of silver dollars which circulated in this country both before and after the first uniting of the States, offers a fine and unusual specimen of the "anachronistic counterfeit."

By "anachronistic counterfeit" I refer to those bogus specimens whose dates do not properly relate to other features of the piece, such as the portrait and title of the ruler appearing upon them.

The specimen with which we are dealing, for instance, presents the bust and title of Charles IV of Spain, and purports to be an eight-real piece from







Mexican mint issues of the nineteenth century's second decade, this spurious coin's appearance offers a more convincing semblance to a proper silver content than do some of the slightly copper-green issues of the government coining plants.

This bogus eight reales apparently passed unquestioned, for a considerable length of time, as a legitimate coin, for it shows an appreciable amount of circulation wear, and is free of the acid or file test marks which were so frequently inflicted on money whose appearance aroused doubts of genuineness in the minds of prospective receivers.

The accompanying illustration of this numismatic bastard is a duplicate print of an original photograph which Dr. A. F. Pradeau had taken of the piece, as an addendum to the illustrations in his authoritative volume, "Numismatic History of Mexico."

Holger Jorgensen, who has undoubtedly handled more than a thousand numismatic specimens to my one, advises me that he has never seen a duplicate of this interesting by-product of the once internationally current Spanish "pieces-of-eight."

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## *The Coins Of Julius Caesar*

By **EARLE KEZARTEE STANTON,**  
Los Angeles, Cal.

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Numismatics is not alone concerned with the collecting of rare and valuable coins, but in itself furnishes an authentic educational medium which enables us to study ancient history from original sources. When we find coins issued by or relating to the outstanding figures of history, we have a direct link with those ancient days which makes them live again.

Julius Caesar is the central figure of antiquity, and as such deserves the attention of numismatists. A skillful lawyer, a brilliant orator, an unsurpassed historian of war, the greatest general of ancient times or perhaps of all time, a statesman never equaled in stupendous plans, he was the connecting link between a great republic five hundred years old and the only universal empire the world has ever seen.

Born in B. C. 100, of Patrician ancestry, Caesar was educated for a civic rather than a military career, and when he was thirty-five years old regretted that he had not achieved greatness, although he was then five years older than Alexander when the latter had conquered the world.

His first important office was Quaestor in B. C. 68, an office connected with the public treasury. He followed this by becoming Aedile in B. C. 65, magistrate charged with care of public buildings and games; in B. C. 63, he became Pontifex Maximus, or High Priest, and in B. C. 62, occupied the important judicial office of Praetor. In B. C. 60, with Pompey and Crassus, he formed the First Triumvirate and spent the years from 58 to 49 in his famous conquest of Gaul, where he stormed more than 800 towns, subdued 300 tribes, killed a million people and took a million prisoners. In B. C. 48 he defeated Pompey, and the same year set Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne. In B. C. 46 he finally returned to Rome as master of the world, but with only two remaining years of life in which to set in motion his various political reforms, for as is well known, he met death at the hands of Brutus, Cassius and the other conspirators, at a meeting of the Senate held March 15, B. C. 44.

It has been said that Caesar's murder was the most senseless act the Romans ever committed, and although his death deprived Rome of the greatest man she ever produced, the nefarious act of the conspirators could not destroy the great work of Caesar, for he had laid the foundation of the most extensive empire known to history. At its zenith, in the time of Hadrian, this empire stretched from the Firth of Forth in Scotland to the River Tigris in Mesopotamia and covered most of Europe, Northern Africa, and the Near East.

If we are interested in knowing how Caesar looked, we have two sources of information, namely, the portraiture on coins struck during his lifetime or in the principate of his successor, Augustus, and several fine busts to be



seen at Paris, Rome, Naples, in the British Museum, and elsewhere. His face as portrayed on contemporary coins is neither strong nor beautiful, for his profile seems to accentuate his thin face and neck and large nose. The celebrated bust in the National Museum at Naples is much more impressive and shows us a finely shaped head and an intellectual brow.

The Roman moneyers were inclined to render photographic rather than artistic representations of their great men, for the Romans were a practical people and art for Art's sake belonged to Greek rather than Roman civilization. It is, therefore, entirely possible that although not so beautiful, the coin portraiture gives us a better idea of how the great dictator actually appeared, at least in profile. Caesar is supposed to have been about five feet, four inches in height, which, however was more than average height; of slight build, but with great powers of endurance, and in later years suffering at times from epileptic fits. However this may have been, he was in truth a strong and positive character.

Coinage under the Republic was under supreme control of the Senate, exercised for it by the triumviri of the mint. About B. C. 81, the first issue of coins by an Imperator in the provinces commenced.

When civil war between Caesar and Pompey broke out and the Senate fled to Greece, leaving Rome to Caesar, the regular senatorial coinage suffered a serious breakdown. At Rome, Caesar inaugurated and kept in his own hands the issue of gold by virtue of his military imperium, and while restoring after a short time the regular Republican issues of silver, he kept them under his control, placing slaves of his household over the mint.

Caesar's portrait does not appear on his earlier coins for a very good reason. It had not been customary for the Republican Romans to place on their family or consular coins the head of any living person, these coins generally showing a bust of Roma, Mars, Apollo, etc., or of some ancient character, such as Numa Pompilius. The reverse often showed a biga or quadriga, a battle scene or a representation of some event in the family history of the moneyer. Caesar's first coins, therefore, conform to this custom and on the obverse show the head of Venus or Piety or, as in one well-known coin, an elephant trampling on a serpent, symbolically representing Caesar's subjugation of his Gallic enemies. Another denarius of Caesar commemorates his famous legendary ancestor, Aeneas, who is represented carrying his aged father, Anchises, on his shoulder.

In B. C. 44 Caesar was permitted by the Senate (if it can be called permission since he now largely dictated or controlled that body) to place his portrait on the coinage, and it is interesting to speculate whether this step did not in some measure contribute to his death. It was felt by many Romans that Caesar had assumed if not the name at least the status of a king or perhaps even of a god, and by placing his own head on the denarius, thereby departing from well-established precedent, he undoubtedly gave the people more reason to feel that their suspicions were correct. It may well be that this is one reason why we find on other coins a veiled head apparently representing Piety but with the undeniable features of Julius Caesar. I have observed that even the head of Venus appears to have a Caesarlike nose, a bit out of keeping with her divine character, but perhaps proper in view of the fact that Caesar claimed descent from this goddess.

On some of the coins bearing his portrait the name of Caesar does not appear, perhaps because the face did not need an identifying name, and we find the name of the moneyer L. Mussidius Longus, or P. Sepullius Macer, taking up all the available space.

We have to thank his successor and great nephew, Octavius Augustus, for a number of coins bearing the Caesar portrait, and particularly for a large bronze struck in Gaul bearing the heads of Caesar and Augustus, back to back, with the prow of a ship on the reverse; also for another large bronze with the laureate head of Divos Julius on one side and the head of the young Augustus on the other. On all of these coins, whether struck by Caesar or Augustus, we find the same thin, unattractive head, for Caesar had a face evidently not fitted for profile portraiture.

We can, to some extent, trace Caesar's advancement by noting the various titles recorded on his coins, remembering that each of these designations had a very definite meaning—in other words, these appellations were not mere general terms of praise.

He was, of course, "Imperator," that is, general or commander; and some



of his coins struck by M. Mettius bear the simple inscription "Caesar Imp." with a Venus Victrix on the reverse. On other denarii we find "C. Caesar Cos Iter," that is, "Consul again"; on others, "Cos Ter," consul for the third time. Later we find the inscription, "Casar Dic," then "Dict Iter," that is, "Dictator again"; then "Dic Ter," and finally several coins designate him as "Caesar Dict. Perpetuo," or "Dictator for life," one of his final titles before death, and the Senate conferred on him the godlike appellation of Divus Iulius, which appears on the coins of Augustus. The titles "Augur" and "Pontifex Maximus" also appear, and on one coin we read "Parens Patriae," a most respectful term analogous to that unofficially conferred on our own George Washington—Father of His Country.

His head is crowned with leaves of the laurel, a tree still found growing in Rome on the Palatine Hill, where the emperors resided, and it was said that no honor was more enjoyed by him than this of wearing the laurel wreath, for it tended to conceal his baldness.

Certain spurious and purely imaginative coins were struck during the Middle Ages bearing Caesar's portrait; for example, one with the famous inscription, "Veni, vidi, vici," "I came, I saw, I conquered," these being the words with which he announced his speedy victory in Asia Minor over Phar'naces, son of Mithridates.

Caesar died in the 56th year of his age, and, as Suetonius says, he "was numbered among the gods, not only by a formal decree, but also in the conviction of the vulgar. For at the first of the games which his heir, Augustus, gave in honor of his apotheosis, a comet shown for seven successive days, rising about the eleventh hour (an hour before sunset) was believed to be the soul of Caesar who had been taken to heaven. This is why a star is set upon the crown of his head in his statue."

Caesar's transition to heaven was sided by another breach of precedent, namely, the burning of his body within the sacred enclosure of the Roman Forum. At the Rostra Julii, which had been erected by Caesar near the pontifical residence in the Forum where he spent his last night on earth, Marc Antony delivered the celebrated funeral oration, and at this point Augustus later erected the small temple of Divus Julius which is portrayed on an interesting denarius. The ruins of this temple with the altar, and the Rostra Julii which stood before it, are still discernible.

The death of Caesar is also commemorated on coins struck by the so-called liberators or conspirators who caused his death, a particularly rare coin being that of Brutus, which has on its reverse a Liberty Cap between two daggers and the inscription "Eid Mar," "indicating by this type," as Cassius says, "that, conjointly with Cassius, he had restored his country to liberty." In place of restoring liberty, the murder precipitated the country into a maelstrom of trouble and bloodshed which lasted many years. Only fair condition, Seaby recently offered one of these priced at \$100.00 and in 1910, Elder sold one at auction for \$140.00. Mr. Elder says that in 1848, there were only three of these coins known, but that others have since been discovered since that date. Some numismatists regard this denarius as the most celebrated of all ancient coins. The more common coin of Brutus bears the portrait of his famous ancestor, Brutus the Ancient, who in B.C. 510 was elected as one of the first consuls upon the expulsion of the Tarquin kings. Brutus, the conspirator, was an idealist who felt it was his duty to emulate the exploits of his famous ancestor.

Dante, one of the few authors to give us a first hand, detailed catalog of the lower regions, placed Brutus and Cassius in the lowest circle of his Inferno, along with Judas Iscariot.

Although we do not know that Julius Caesar was technically a numismatist, he was said to have been a most enthusiastic collector of coins, gems, carvings, statues, pictures and slaves. We may even strain a point and call him a collector of coins, for it was at the Temple of Saturn, the oldest in the Forum, that Caesar, after marching southward from the Rubicon, broke open the door of the Treasury and appropriated the emergency fund which had been left them by the terrified Senate.

Whatever may have been Caesar's weaknesses, and they were many, his greatness after some 2000 years remains unquestioned, and as has been said, these United States of America constitute the legitimate and logical successor of the great Roman Republic, we can then honor him as one of our own civic progenitors.



the opponents, or, when greatly irritated, condescended to personal combat, only to retreat hastily at the first sight of blood.

**Conclusion.**—This was the status of the pre-discovery Californians, and, in all sincerity, a thorough study of the subject cannot offer any other conclusion than that because of the natural life, the extreme laziness, and the simple needs of the aborigines, coupled with the isolation in which they lived, there was no need during this period for a medium of exchange.

**Discovery Period.**—Columbus came to America in 1492, made several trips and concluded that the newly discovered land was an archipelago composed of myriads of islands extending between Europe and Asia—the land of spices.

Cortés came to Mexico in 1519, and by 1521 had conquered the territory. Cortés and every one of the early Spanish adventurers was interested in finding the Strait of Anian, which was supposed to exist somewhere between Florida and California and which would have been the most direct route between Asia and Europe. After the conquest of Mexico there seems to have been two thoughts foremost in the minds of the conquerors: The acquisition of gold, and the finding of the Anian Strait. The Aztecs, aware of the formidableness of their foe, cunningly spread the news of the enormous wealth to be found in the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola. While the Aztecs' purpose was to send the Spaniards away, possibly to their doom, the great mineral wealth discovered all around Tenochtitlán, not only made the story of the Seven Cities of Cibola plausible, but actually sealed the fate of New Spain, which from then on became the center of numerous sea and land expeditions sent in all directions.

Many were the voyagers that ventured into the unknown vastness of the Pacific Ocean reached by Balboa (1513) and Magellan (1520), and not a few found their way north to what is now California, which in maps dated as early as 1501 and as late as 1746 appears as an island.

**Medal, California As an Island.**—Although Ulloa, in 1539, had proven that California was not an island, I have here a medal issued in 1628 to commemorate the battle fought off the coast of Cuba, depicting the North American Continent, in which California appears as an island. (See illustration.)



**Origin of the Name.**—As to the name of California, there are three explanations, each as weak and inappropriate as the other.

1. *Callida fornax*—Latin for hot furnace—implying that the first to set foot on California soil were affected by the heat and well conversant with Latin. Neither seems plausible, primarily because the explorers were coming from worse climates, and secondarily because they were rough-and-tumble men with scarcely any education.
2. The second story is based upon the tales of the first explorers of the Gulf coast of Lower California, who claimed they saw numerous lime kilns along the coast, therefore the name *Cal y Fornia*, the Spanish names for lime and kiln.



3. Third and last, that California is a native word, written down phonetically by the first sailors visiting this region.

**Sea Expeditions.**—There were many sea expeditions into the Northwest; most of them were of a rapacious nature, hoping to capture treasures. The English and the Dutch were prominent, but the French and Portuguese were also to be found there.

**In regard to California, the sea expeditions of importance were:**

1. The first sea voyage occurred in 1533. Diego Bacerra discovered Lower California. The crew mutinied and the chief pilot Jimenez was in command when they arrived at a quiet bay where there were peace-loving natives to greet them. In view of the stormy and troublesome voyage, the haven of refuge reached was named La Paz, a Spanish term meaning peace.

2. Cortés himself, attracted by the pearl fisheries of Lower California, arrived at La Paz on May 3, 1535.

3. Francisco de Ulloa, in 1539, explored the Gulf of California as far north as the Colorado River and it was then he discovered California was not an island.

4. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo discovered California proper on September 28, 1542, arrived at San Diego on the 18th of October, 1542, disembarked at San Miguel Island, broke his arm and as a result thereof, died shortly after.

5. The Englishman Drake, a corsair and slaver, came to California by way of Cape of Good Hope (the Horn) in 1580. Two other Britishers also came to California. One was Cavendish (1587) and the other was Cromwell (1787), an escaped convict from Botany Bay (Eastern coast of Australia), who had rigged up a ship with which he raided the Spanish settlements of Lower California. In this connection it is interesting to mention that his visitations were usually in the afternoon, when the breeze was blowing from the gulf towards the port of La Paz, and as his calls became more frequent, the people of the Peninsula named that special wind the Caromuel, the Spanish for Cromwell, a name which to this day persists.

6. Vizcaino, a humble trader, in this, his first voyage of 1596, reached La Paz only.

7. But on his second voyage, he charted and named most of the California coast where he arrived in December, 1602, and visited Catalina Island, Santa Barbara Channel and its numerous islands, Carmel, named Monterey after the Viceroy of New Spain, and entered San Francisco Bay, renaming it Puerto de los Reyes (King's Bay).

**17th Century—Period of Inactivity.**—From 1602 to 1700 there were no sea expeditions, except the English pirates that operated off the California coast from 1686 to 1709, in the hope, frequently fulfilled, of capturing the Philippine galleons. It is interesting to note here that in the expedition of Dampier-Rogers of 1709, Alexander Selkirk, the true Robinson Crusoe, was a member of the crew.

**Military Expeditions and Abuses.**—There were three military expeditions sent by the government of New Spain to explore this area, but because of mismanagement and more often the abuse of authority on the part of the military, each failed. As the expense ran into millions, by royal order of 1685, the conquest and conversion of California was for the time being suspended.

**The Coming of the Russians.**—Meanwhile, for a hundred years Russia had been moving eastward and by 1706 had reached Kamtchatka. By 1728 Vitus Behring had drifted through the strait that bears his name, and by 1760 a Russo-American trade in otter skins had been established. As the supply of otter became exhausted in the northernmost portions of the American continent, the Russians moved South. In 1790 Alexander Baranoff formed the Russian-American Company, and their advance southward actually became a menace to Spanish-California. From March to November the colony had enough sea food to sustain them, but in winter they had to depend upon eagles, crows, devil-fish, mussels and seals. Baranoff sought to bring food from Chile, Hawaii and Manila, but was not successful.

By 1805 California had become the land of flocks, herds and grain, and as commercial interchange could only be carried on surreptitiously, the Russians were preparing to invade California.



In April, 1806, Rezanoff, a protégé of Catherine II of Russia, arrived in San Francisco and attempted to establish commercial relations between the Russian Colony and the Spanish-California Colony. Trade relations were to be established by means of barter, in which the Russians would have supplied flour, oats, pitch and rum, and the Californians would have traded grain, cattle and breadstuffs. Rezanoff was unsuccessful, even though he tried to further his own ends by making love to the daughter of Arguello, the military commander of San Francisco. On May 21 Rezanoff departed, promising to return and marry Concepcion Arguello, but, weakened by fever, he was thrown from a horse and died on March 1, 1807, while en route to St. Petersburg. Miss Arguello waited and waited. She remained unwed and did not learn of her fiancé's death until 1842. Shortly after, she entered a convent, and on December 23, 1857, at the age of 66, died at Benicia, where she is buried.

**American Traders.**—Up to 1812 Boston fur-trading vessels flocked to the Northwest, outnumbering by many to one the vessels of any other nationality, but their ports of call were confined to those under Russian sovereignty, where they were well received, while if they attempted to enter California ports they were greeted with artillery fire. While the supply of otter skins was plentiful farther North, the Americans did not make many attempts to force their way into California ports. However, as the skin supply dwindled, and, aware of the ineffectiveness of the California defenses, the Bostonians grew bolder, several clashes occurring from 1812 to 1816. American traders began to trek across the desert wastes from the East, and as they were unable to bring goods with them they brought money, but usually arrived in California in a state of starvation. From 1816 to 1826 a few came, only to be incarcerated and forced to return.

**Argentinian Filibusters.**—Even the Argentinians, commanded by Captain Bouchard, had possession of Monterey from November 21 to 27, 1818.

**Deductions.**—So, as we have seen, commercial intercourse with foreigners was absolutely prohibited in California, and the few that were allowed to enter used barter as means of exchange. Therefore, up to 1700, one can safely assert that in California there was nothing that could be classified as a standard numismatic medium.

**The Spiritual Conquest.**—The spiritual conquest of the Californias was brought about by Catholic priests, and in the annals of California history three names stand foremost.

**Kino.**—Father Kino, active since 1683 in Sonora and the Southwest of Arizona. He was the first white man to see California proper from inland (February 1694).

**Juán Maria Salvatierra.**—Salvatierra came with Kino in 1690 as inspector, and it was he who upon his return to Mexico City in January 1696, procured permission from the Colonial authorities to reduce Upper California to the Catholic faith. Permission was granted on two conditions:

1. That the conquest was to be at the expense of the Order; and
2. That the territory conquered was to be taken in the name of the King of Spain.

**The Pious Funds.**—At this juncture, the Jesuits, who had no money of their own, devised the creation of a trust fund, which since has become known as the Pious Fund of the Californias. Its purpose was to clothe, feed and educate the California Indians. Mexico City Catholics contributed around a million and a half dollars to this fund to be used in both Upper and Lower Californias. Any person donating 10,000 pesos could name a mission. During 1842 the Republic of Mexico appropriated this fund, recognized the debt and promised to pay 6 per cent yearly interest to the Church. In 1846-47 the Mexican War was fought, which ended when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848.

**Peace Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.**—By the tenor of Articles XIV and XV of this treaty, the United States discharged the Republic of Mexico in a



final and perpetual manner from any and all claims pertaining to the ceded territory which may have arisen prior to the date of the signature of the above mentioned treaty. Yet from 1868 to 1904 the Roman Catholic clergy of California brought before the tribunals of the United States, and finally to the international one of The Hague, several suits, and Mexico was compelled to pay several million dollars in back interest, and to this day Mexico is supposed to pay \$43,050.99 yearly to the California missions.

**Junipero Serra.**—The third priest responsible for the spiritual conquest of California was Junipero Serra, who came in 1769 and died in 1784. He was the person responsible for the introduction of the first 70 horses in this State, in 1769, and 340 in 1775. From this small number there developed one of the most profitable enterprises in California. By 1800 there were over 24,000 horses in the State, and by 1806 tens of thousands were slaughtered because there was not enough food and the horse hides were very much in demand.

**Horses.**—It is claimed that the horse originated in the American Continent some 16 million years ago. Some forty thousand years ago the American horse was much larger than at present (Oligocene period). About 30 thousand years ago (Miocene period) the animal had decreased in size to that of a fox terrier and had five toes, only to disappear from this continent about 20 thousand years ago (Pleistocene period).

**Limitations of Trade.**—From 1769 to 1821 trading in California was extremely limited and could only be carried on with New Spain, and even the Philippine galleons were not permitted to stop at any of the ports of California. Smuggling was conducted on a more or less large scale with the Russians on the North, from whom the Californians obtained flour, oats, oil, pitch and rum; and with the Americans by sea, from whom the Californians procured cloth, linen and iron ware. The articles of trade offered by California were tallow, horse and cattle hides, otter skins, grain (about 56,000 bushels), wine, vinegar, flax, hemp and some fruits.

**Money.**—Thus far the history of California, taken in detail in 1821, has shown no signs of money, and the need of it has not been found necessary. Yet there was in circulation a very limited amount of Spanish-Colonial coins of Charles III, Charles IV and Ferdinand VII. The amount actually present in California was, perforce, restricted in quantity. The soldiers were credited with their salaries and the money earned by them was paid to them or their families upon their return to Mexico City. Their necessities were satisfied by apportioning to each some food and clothing each time goods were sent in. The Indians earned fractions of a real a day, but they received their pay in goods at the trade store kept by the Church. That very little money was necessary can be deduced from the fact that each mission was nearly self-supporting. The chief revenues of California were the sale of tobacco, about \$6,000 a year; postal revenue, \$700 a year; ecclesiastical revenue, about \$200 a year. With the exception of the soldiers' pay, all other expenses were met by the sale of sheep, cattle, wheat, corn, barley, beans and wine.

**Independence of New Spain.**—The Mexican regime, from 1821 to 1847, did not differ materially from that of the Spanish-Colonial government. Two new types of money were introduced—that of Iturbide's Imperial coinage and that of the Mexican Republic.

**Traders From St. Louis.**—The relations of the Californians with the American traders who came by land brought about the introduction of two numismatic terms—**buck**, equivalent to one dollar is a contraction of the name buckskin, which had the standard value of a dollar; and **bit**, the American equivalent for the Spanish word **real**, worth 12½ cents. Thus, even at present the term two-bits or four-bits is used for a quarter or a half dollar.

The Spanish-Colonial and the Mexican specie were legal tender in the United States until February 21, 1857.

**Wampum.**—It is more than likely that the scarcity of small change



brought about the manufacture of what on the Eastern coast of the United States was known as wampum. At what time this innovation was started is difficult to state. It is the belief of the compiler that because of the paternal supervision of the mission over the natives and their absolute dependence upon the mission stores, this type of medium of exchange did not come into existence until the arrival of the American trappers from the East, between 1826 and 1830. It is definitely known that it survived until 1870. To corroborate this assertion we have the statement of **Taylor**, who, reporting in the *California Farmer* of March 2, 1860, says that "shells of different kinds, but especially the variety known as avalone, broken and rubbed down to a circular shape, to the size of a dime and strung on a thread of sinews of different lengths formed the chief circulating medium among the California tribes."

**Stephen Powers**, in an article entitled "Meewocs" which appeared in the *Overland Monthly*, Vol. X, p. 325, April, 1873, published in San Francisco, has this to say about this tribe and the conditions existing from 1850 to 1870:

"All dwellers of the plains bought their bows and most of their arrows from the upper mountaineers. An Indian is about ten days in making a bow and it costs \$3, \$4, or \$5 according to workmanship; an arrow 12½ cents. Three kinds of money were employed in this traffic. White shell beads or rather buttons, pierced in the centre, and strung together were rated at \$5 a yard; periwinkles at \$1 a yard; fancy marine shells, at various prices from \$3 to \$10 or \$15, according to their beauty."

**Conclusion.**—This, gentlemen, is the result of my investigation. I sincerely hope that whether my conclusions are accepted or rejected, a discussion will ensue which will bring to light more information on the subject.

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## *The Mints Of Bogota, Popayan And Medellin*

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By **P. K. ANDERSON**  
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### BOGOTA

The inhabitants of the New World previous to the Conquest did not know the use of money in the shape of disks of metal or pieces of paper guaranteed by someone, as we do now. Legal tender among the Chibchas, who inhabited the plains of Cundinamarca in what is now the Republic of Colombia consisted of cacao beans, pieces of cotton cloth, feathers and ornaments of precious stones and metals. It is true that some authorities (Vincente Restrepo in his book entitled "Los Chibchas antes de la Conquista Espanola", published in Bogota in 1895) claim that the Chibchas used gold disks approximately one inch in diameter as a medium of exchange, but I have never seen any of these disks and am of the opinion that they were used as ornaments similar to the present day locket.

With the arrival of the Spaniards the first money appeared on the scene. This money brought from Spain, however, was not in sufficient quantities to satisfy the rapid increase of commerce. After several petitions were sent to the Spanish King a mint was established in Mexico City during the reign of Charles and Johanna about 1536, followed a few years later by a mint at Potosi, Bolivia. The first coins of the Potosi mint appeared during the reign of Philip II. No records are available in Bogota as to the exact date of the establishment of the first mint, but coins are known during the reign of Philip IV. Adolfo Herrera, in his "El Duro," publishes an 8-real piece minted during the reign of Philip IV dated 1662, and the Gutttag collection has one dated 1655. Coins of the period of Charles II are also known.

During the reign of Philip V (1700 to 1746) a mint was established in



Nueva Reina de Granada (now Colombia) by a private individual. A Spaniard named Jose Prieto de Salazar, living in Santa Fe (now Bogota), purchased in 1718 the privilege of establishing one or more mints in Nueva Reina de Granada, paying the royal treasury the sum of \$85,000. This sum was augmented several times until Prieto had finally paid \$220,000 and was given the title of "Tesorero Blanquecedor." This title was hereditary and descended from father to son just as does a patent of nobility.

Upon the death of Philip V, his son, Ferdinand VI, at the suggestion of his Prime Minister, Marques de la Ensenada, determined to reincorporate in the crown the privileges which his father had sold. So in 1750 and 1751, at the instigation of the Marques de la Ensenada, he forwarded to Santa Fe several royal edicts and orders, the gist of which was that the coinage of money by private individuals should cease and that a just indemnity would be paid to the holders of the privileges of coining money.

After a lengthy court battle the heirs and descendants of Jose Prieto and Maria Ana de Ricaurte assigned their rights to the King and received an annuity of \$8,000, payable to themselves and descendants by the mint at Santa Fe. In 1934, when these notes were made, this sum was still being paid by the mint at Bogota, but due to the numerous descendants, the payments to each one was almost infinitesimal.

The mint at Santa Fe was reincorporated in the Royal Crown by proclamation on December 13, 1751, giving the rules which should be observed in its establishment. The Viceroy, Jose Alfonso Pizarro, placed at the head of the mint and authorized to name the other officials, Miguel Santiesteban as principal superintendent, but the other officials were not mentioned. The order establishing the mint as a royal prerogative also stated that all coins should be circular in form and as perfect as possible. In spite of this, such coins as we now have in existence are quite similar to the "Cobs" of Potosi and Mexico City.

The mint mark of this mint was NR in various forms, as a monogram and punctuated in several ways.

## POPAYAN

By royal edict, dated June 29, 1729, the council at Popayan was authorized to establish a mint in that city, which they were unable to do because of lack of funds. Shortly afterward this permission was solicited by Martin Arrochea, but Arrochea was opposed by Jose Prieto Salazar, who claimed it was contrary to the permit which he had obtained to establish one or more mints in the viceroyalty of Santa Fe.

In spite of this, by royal edict, dated August 15, 1749, permission to establish a mint in Popayan was granted to Pedro Augustin de Valencia. He was also given permission to choose his staff. When Pedro Augustin de Valencia had practically completed the construction of the building for the mint and the installation of machinery, he received orders from the Viceroy to suspend operations. This order was instigated by the widow of Jose Prieto who claimed that if another mint was necessary in Nueva Reina de Granada it was the privilege of her family to establish it. Pedro Augustin de Valencia made a trip to Madrid and returned with another royal edict, dated November 27, 1756, setting aside the orders of the Viceroy.

Work was begun again in January, 1758, and once more suspended by royal edict in 1761, and again in 1766. Finally, by royal edict dated September 12, 1770, the Popayan mint was taken over by the Crown. Pedro Augustin de Valencia was named treasurer at an annual salary of \$2,000, which was later raised to \$5,000, and made hereditary and payable by the mint at Popayan. The heirs of Valencia were still receiving this annuity in 1859.

Between the employes of the two mints there was considerable rivalry, with the Viceroy giving preference to the mint at Bogota in his reports to his Majesty the King of Spain. The mint at Popayan coined more gold than that at Bogota, but the records as forwarded to Spain give the latter the greater coinage.

Both mints operated under the rules and law promulgated by the Spanish Kings until December 22, 1848, at which time new regulations were drawn up by President Mosquera. These regulations were drawn up late during



the administration of Mosquera, and, due to haste, there were many flaws and unworkable portions. On this account the new President, Lopez, drew up and had passed new laws dated November 10, 1850, under which the mints of Colombia operate until this day.

The mint at Popayan began work on July 12, 1753, and with various interruptions continued coining in small quantities until the year 1859. The mint mark is a capital P.

## MEDELLIN

The first assay office and smelter in Medellin, State of Antioquia, began work on June 9, 1807, under the direction of Francisco Gonzalez, a citizen of Honda (State of Tolima). Then in 1813, when Antioquia entered the revolutionary movement against Spain, Juan del Corral seized the reins of government and declared Antioquia an independent nation. One of his first acts was a decree establishing a mint at Medellin, using the old Assay office for the premises. However, during this epoch no coins were struck and the "mint" continued to assay ores as before, and not until 1866 was the mint used in its primary function of coining money. The intervening years can be allocated as follows:

1. Year of 1813—Established by decree of the dictator, Juan del Corral.
2. Decree of May 28, 1862, by Marceliano Velez as governor of the State of Antioquia authorizing a mint.
3. Closed October 16, 1862, by the falling of the government of Marceliano Velez.
4. Decree of December 10, 1862, by Tomas C. Mosquera, President of the republic by virtue of which a contract dated May 30, 1863, was drawn up between the President of the republic and the governing office of the State of Antioquia calling for the operation of a mint at Medellin which was to be operated by the State of Antioquia. This contract was ratified by the legislature on June 26, 1863. Pascual Bravo, President of the State of Antioquia, by proclamation, declared the mint to be open on August 1, 1863. However, due to the fall of the government of Bravo, the mint was again closed January 26, 1864, and was reopened from February 18, until October 31, 1864.

5. By act of legislature, dated June 12, 1866, the mint was opened as a national mint. The first coins were made about August 1 of that year.

From this date on until the end of the 19th century the Medellin mint coined both gold and silver. For political reasons it was closed over thirteen years and made its final reopening in 1913, and since that time has been the principal mint of the Colombian Republic.

The mint mark is the letter M or the name spelled in full, MEDELLIN.

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## *Proof Coins And Their Care*

By **HARRY BOOSEL**  
Chicago, Ill.

(A paper read before the Chicago Coin Club, July 5, 1939.)

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Recently one of our younger collectors exhibited some proof coins and made a few remarks about them. To an old proof collector these remarks seemed somewhat derogatory. However, we are sure that nothing offensive was meant. Yet the thought did rankle somewhat, and tonight's paper and exhibit are the result. Perhaps if some more stirring up is done, others will also exhibit their specialties in defense.

Much has been said for and against collecting proofs—much more against than for. The uppermost thought is to protect the proof coins from becoming tarnished or tainted. Proof coins have an even greater tendency to tarnish than do uncirculated coins. This is no doubt due to their original mirror-like surface finish. Ordinary brown coin envelopes are absolutely taboo for proofs. These envelopes are even worse than allowing the proofs to constant exposure to air.



Celluloid envelopes are best, but are quite expensive. However, if one spends a goodly sum to obtain a perfect proof, surely it is worth a few cents more to protect the investment. Next best to celluloid are glassine envelopes. These contain no sulfur, and will not tarnish the coins in the least, either uncirculated or proofs.

Much has also been said about cleaning proofs. Let me tell you in three words how I clean mine: "I DO NOT." All the proofs exhibited here tonight have not been touched by me. They are in the same condition as they were when I bought them. Some of these coins have been in their celluloid envelopes for five and six years, and have not tarnished in the least.

Why do fingerprints get on coins? There's a perfectly natural answer to that one. The natural condition of the skin is slightly acid. Why do most women use creams to cleanse their faces instead of using soap? It's to protect their complexion. Soaps are strongly alkaline, and cause the skin to dry. This point is further brought out by the fact that some people cannot wear gold or silver ornaments of any kind. The natural acid condition of the skin causes these metals to corrode. So one can readily see what happens to proof coins when they come in contact with acid fingers.

Among other precautions, do not bring a rubber band within smelling distance of a proof. Use clips or string. The proof coins seem to draw the sulfur from the rubber right out of the air.

One of my pet peeves is the listing by some dealers in their auction catalogs under this heading: "Was proof, now uncirculated." Proof coins can never become uncirculated. When a proof coin is no longer a proof, it goes to extremely fine, but never to uncirculated.

Proof coins were minted in all denominations up to 1915, the silver dollars, of course, stopping in 1904, but proof cents and nickels were minted in 1916. More of this later.

In the old days when they made proof coins the figures of the number minted were not included in the mint reports. There probably does exist, somewhere in the Treasury Department archives, a record of the actual number of proofs struck, but it has never been published. The number of proofs struck is really smaller than most people imagine. Or perhaps they are beginning to realize it. Look at the way proof prices have been soaring in the past few years.

To some people, proofs are merely proofs. There are many kinds of proofs, and I shall attempt to tell you about them, and illustrate with actual examples. Being proofs, I cannot hand them around for your inspection, but I shall try to make it as clear as possible.

Example No. 1 shows a proof cent with a corrosion spot below the zero in the date. A high-power glass will show this to be a minute spot of dirt. This could be removed, but the spot would always remain, unless it were burnished. But then it would no longer be an original proof. A burnished cent is alongside for comparison.

Example No. 2 shows a nickel that has been burnished, and one that has never been touched. If you will look at the figure 5, the difference is immediately apparent.

Example No. 3 shows what are known as steel blue proofs. These proofs have acquired this color by ageing. If it were liquor, we might say aged in the wood. Quite a few of the 3-cent nickel and 5-cent nickel coins of the 80's take on this color, and to some collectors it is highly desirable.

Example No. 4 shows what careless wrapping of proofs will cause. You will notice the dollar has a bright spot on the face just the size of the dime, and the rest is dark. One side of the dime is perfectly brilliant, and the other is dark. The same way with the quarter and half. It is very evident that this set was wrapped in some sulfur-content paper, and only the high wire edge kept the coins from tarnishing completely.

Example No. 5 shows what exposure to air and to acid fingers will do. Note the perfect fingerprint on the coin. A perfect proof is alongside for comparison.

Example No. 6 shows some natural colors in cents. It appears to us that proofs reached their height in beauty in the 80's, inasmuch as the best examples of proofs come from that time. Perhaps it is due to the fact that collecting was reaching new heights in this country during that time, and the proofs were more carefully preserved.

No. 7 also shows some nice colors, but the colors are artificial. These



colors were apparently caused by heat treatment of copper. Other specimens are shown next to them for comparison.

Proofs were not struck for collectors prior to 1858, yet many proofs of previous dates do exist. Number 8 shows two good examples in the 1856 and 1857 quarter. Also an 1857 half cent in proof.

We come now to a very ticklish subject, namely, the proof cents from 1909 to 1916, and the nickels from 1913 to 1916. No. 9 shows coins that are supposed to be proofs, and yet they were never properly struck. It is very evident that the dies were not polished. A perfect brilliant untouched specimen of either the cent or nickel of these dates has never been found. However, the best way to tell the proofs of these dates from the uncirculated is to look at the edge. The proofs have a perfectly flat edge, and most of the times it is wire-edged. Uncirculated coins will have a slightly beveled edge.

No. 10 shows apparent proofs from the branch mints. These specimens seem to have been among the first struck from new dies and have the appearance of proofs. The three dollars above are from all three branch mints of that time—Denver, Carson City, and New Orleans. Immediately below these dollars is an actual proof dollar from Philadelphia. Note the wire edge almost completely around the genuine proof.

Next we have a proof token and an uncirculated one. Both were struck from the same dies. Our A. N. A. President, Mr. Ripstra very kindly invited me up to his shop one day to show me exactly how proofs are made. Besides using a polished blank, he polished the dies, and the finished product really doesn't need any more comment.

No. 12 was called hand struck by the late Henry Chapman. It is a silver dollar of the year 1921. No proofs were struck that year, but if this isn't a proof, then it's a very good imitation.

No. 13 seems to be unlucky. It looks like a proof 3-cent nickel that was struck from an incomplete planchet.

No. 14 shows a set of coronation coins of George VI, and a complete proof set from the United States of the same year. This is shown merely for comparison.

Perhaps I'm a bit mean in showing No. 15. They are eight complete brilliant proof sets of the year 1936. These were purchased by me during the Christmas week of 1936 for \$1.81 a set from the mint in Philadelphia.

It seems that when the mint resumed coining proofs in 1936, during the early part of the year, the proofs were very hard to tell from the uncirculated. Word spread around, and consequently very few were purchased. Later in the year the mint began to make real brilliant specimens, but most collectors didn't find out about it until the next year. Figures show that there can only be 3837 complete sets of that year, but many sets were broken.

While the result of the new process was pleasing to the eye, the mint has never recovered the old process of making proof coins. The dies of the old proof coins were only polished on the flat surface, and when the metal of the coin was forced up into the higher untouched portions of the die, the figures were given a beautiful satiny finish.

No. 16 comes very close to being a perfectly brilliant wire-edged proof. The wire edge on proof coins is caused by the extra pressure that is applied to them when they are struck separately. This causes the metal to expand into the collar of the die.

No. 17 is a very good example of a sand-blast gold proof. This was very kindly loaned to me for this exhibit by Earl F. Barger, for I do not as yet collect gold coins.

I hope that this little talk tonight has given some of you a better idea of proofs, and if any of you have learned anything at all from my talk I shall feel amply repaid for the time expended.

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#### S. M. KOEPPEL OPENS SECOND OFFICE.

S. M. Koepfel, coin dealer of Los Angeles, announces that in addition to his office and display rooms in the Merritt Building he has opened a street-floor coin shop at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, where he will be glad to see his friends.



# THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md

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## Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

### A LETTER FROM MR. GONZALES.

To Brother District Secretaries of the A. N. A.:

Having felt for some years we should organize solely for the purpose of co-operating with and toward every interest of our A. N. A., I beg to submit following for your consideration.

Messrs. Voetter, Schilke, and Morris joined me in attempting an organization in Columbus last year, and concluded to make the final effort this year in New York.

Please plan to attend the convention, but if unable to do so I beg to suggest writing me your views or ideas the A. N. A. should inaugurate to stimulate interest or to assist us in our various fields, so that I may submit and co-ordinate them with those of us assembling for the great convention this year.

By way of constructive criticism, possibly others of our membership visualize "frail links", and which for several reasons I would not even consider attempting alone to strengthen.

Possibly too, other members feel that we, in some manner to be deter-



mined at this late day by the "higher-ups" should hear from the A. N. A. beyond the annual "kindly remit." We value The Numismatist and privilege of the Library far more than the annual dues, still organizations do or should function or operate beyond the limits of its magazine and (in the dim-distance) Library.

Please attend the convention, or drop me a "brick" or a "bouquet."  
Thanks and hearty greetings.

J. J. GONZALES.

1204 North Ave. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

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ANCIENT "TRYLON" AND "PERISPHERE" ON DISPLAY  
AT CHASE BANK.



—Courtesy of Doremus & Co.

If you think the Trylon and Perisphere motif of the World's Fair is of modern origin, you should see the miniature reproduction of this theme in the Chase National Bank Exhibit of Moneys of the World, located at 46 Cedar street, New York City. As you enter the room your eyes catch a glimpse of a small exhibit entitled "The World of Yesterday." On close inspection one finds that the "Trylon" is an ancient clay due bill from Chaldea, about 2500 B. C., with cuniform inscription on it, and that the "Perisphere" is a round specimen of stone money from ancient China.

Other specimens of early Chinese money include the knife, dress, bridge



and spade coins. These pieces date back to about 2000-1500 B. C. and are made in shape to resemble the article it was intended to buy.

Ancient Greek and Roman coins are well represented in the exhibit. Of the Greek pieces, probably the most interesting are those of Aegina—the first coins of standard weight and fineness, about 700 B. C., and of Corinth, Athens, Metapontum, Syracuse and Macedon, issued about 400-300 B. C. It is thought that Alexander the Great of Macedon was the first ruler to be portrayed on coins, a practice which has continued down to the present time among those countries that have kings and queens. The Roman emperors were portrayed on coins, and in the display is a set of pieces showing the twelve Caesars. Also, in case you are interested in seeing what Cleopatra looked like, there is a coin with her portrait on it.

Among the coins mentioned in the Bible which may be seen in the Chase collection are the Roman "Tribute Penny," "Widow's Mite" and the shekel. "Tribute Pennies" were about the size of our dime and refer to the silver denarii of Tiberius, Roman Emperor from 14-37 A. D. They were used by the Pharisees in paying tribute or taxes to Rome. On the obverse is the portrait of Tiberius Caesar, while on the reverse there is a figure of a female seated with a hasta or spear in her right hand and an olive branch in the left. The spear is a symbol of war and the olive branch a symbol of peace. The "Widow's Mite" or lepton of Judea was the smallest coin of the period, and consequently was the smallest contribution the widow could cast into the box in the temple. It was made of copper. The silver shekel of Israel was issued during the revolt under Simon Maccabaeus (141-137 B. C.). The obverse of this coin shows the cup which held manna, and the inscription reads "Shekel of Israel." The reverse shows Aaron's rod that budded and the inscription is "Jerusalem The Holy."

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## *Bill To Regulate Commemorative Coins Passes Congress*

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**Signed By  
President  
Roosevelt**

On August 7 President Roosevelt signed the bill to regulate the issuance of commemorative coins passed by Congress in the closing days of the recent session. The bill was introduced on January 4 by Senator Maloney and was reported out of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, with amendments, on June 24. Mr. Maloney is chairman of the committee. The bill as amended reads as follows:

### A BILL

To regulate the issuance of commemorative coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a Commemorative Coin Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") to be composed of five commissioners to be appointed by the President. The commissioners first appointed under this Act shall hold office for the terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from the date of enactment of this Act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years; except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he succeeds.

Sec. 2. The commissioners appointed under this Act shall serve in such capacity without compensation. The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees, and to make such expenditures, including the necessary expenses of the commissioners incurred in the performance of their duties, as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under this Act.

Sec. 3. All bills introduced in either House of Congress providing for the issuance of a commemorative coin shall be first submitted,



by the Senate or House committee to which such bills were referred, to the Commission for its approval. In determining whether any such bill shall be approved, the Commission shall take into consideration the national importance of the event to be commemorated. In the event the Commission disapproves any such bill pending before any such committee of the Senate or House because the event to be commemorated is not of sufficient national importance no further action shall be taken on it.

Sec. 4. No such bill shall be approved by the Commission unless it provides that (1) the coins authorized to be issued shall be coined at one mint of the United States, to be designated by the Director of the Mint; (2) such coins shall be silver 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and composition and of a special appropriate single design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; (3) such coins shall bear the date of the year in which they are authorized and shall all be issued within one year from the date of enactment of the authorizing Act; (4) such coins shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value; (5) not less than twenty-five thousand such coins shall be issued at any one time; (6) such coins may be disposed of at par by the Secretary of the Treasury through such agencies as he may designate; and (7) all laws in force on the date of enactment of the authorizing Act relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coins, or for any other purposes, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage authorized in such Act.

Sec. 5. All Acts authorizing the issuance of commemorative coins are hereby repealed; but all coins that have been minted under any such Act and not issued, shall be issued to the organization provided for in accordance with the provisions of such authorizing Act.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

There were several amendments made to the bill while in committee, some of them quite important from the viewpoint of the collector. The bill originally provided for the appointment of a commission of five members to make recommendations on the merits of any commemorative coin bill introduced. This commission was to consist of one member from the American Historical Association, one from the Library of Congress, one from the Smithsonian Institution, one from the National Geographic Society, and one from the American Numismatic Association. The bill as passed "establishes a commemorative coin commission to be composed of five commissioners to be appointed by the President," but leaves him free in making his selections.

The original bill also provides that "all bills introduced in either house of Congress providing for the issuance of a commemorative coin shall be submitted to the commission for its approval." This was amended to read that all bills for commemorative coins shall "be first submitted, by the Senate or House committee to which such bills were referred, to the commission for its approval."

A clause reading "In no case shall more than ten such bills be approved by the commission during any one session of the Congress" was stricken from the bill.

A clause reading "the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for such coinage" was also stricken from the bill.

The most important amendment is in clause (6), which read as follows: "Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by the association, committee, or other organization to whom they are issued and that the net proceeds be used by such association, committee, or other organization in defraying the expenses incidental and appropriate to the commemoration of such event." This clause was amended to read as it appears in the bill as printed above.



It will be noted that Section 5 repeals all acts authorizing the issuance of commemorative coins.

The new law places all commemorative coins to be issued in the future on a different basis from that heretofore in effect. When a bill authorizing an issue of coins is introduced in either house of Congress it will be referred to the proper committee of that body. The committee will refer it to the newly created Commemorative Coin Commission, which will consider it on its merits, and if it disapproves of the issue, no further action will be taken on it. If it approves the issue, it will so report to the committee, and the bill will then take its usual course.

The most important is in clause 6 of Section 4. The language is very plain, and it unquestionably leaves the distribution in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. It may be a question whether the coins will eventually reach the public at par through the agencies he may designate. According to the bill, he may dispose of the coins at par to those agencies, but does not further define the agencies. Perhaps we will have to wait until an issue is distributed to learn.

#### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA PAVILION AT WORLD'S FAIR ISSUES MEDAL.

The committee in charge of the Czecho-Slovakia Pavilion and its exhibits at the World's Fair has issued a very attractive medal in gilded bronze, which is illustrated here.



This Pavilion and its exhibits were contracted for during the planning of the World's Fair by the Government of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, and sympathizers with that Government, destroyed by the German Nazi Government, have raised funds by subscription among sympathizers of Czecho-Slovakian independence in order to continue the World's Fair exhibit as nearly as possible according to the original plans. These medals are distributed to all those who are subscribers and contributors to this fund.

The obverse of the medal is almost the same as the Czech silver 20 kronen pieces, but gives the date March 15th, 1939. The reverse depicts the chaining of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic by the Nazi Government, the grief of the native population, and pictorial scenes of the country, and expresses the hope (in English) of the future freedom of this country. (Specimen for illustration from New Netherlands Coin Co., New York City.)

#### MORE INFORMATION ON ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

The writer has often wondered what business John Gault was engaged in when he patented his idea of the encased postage stamp. During a trip into Boston and eastern New England we decided to look over the old directories for some trace of him, which, fortunately, we found at the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

In the July 1st, 1860 Directory is recorded: "John Gault, sewing machines, 5 Water Street, h. 3 Greenville Place." The 1861 Directory gives the home "4 Greenville Place," which is the last record of him in Boston. He lived there with his widowed mother and a brother. The July 1st, 1862



Directory lists only his brother Samuel, who was then boarding at another street address. The mother had passed away and John was then in New York City. I could find no record of his returning to Boston.

In early days, the sewing-machine agent was the forerunner of the auto salesman of today, and that explains Mr. Gault's exaggerated statement previously quoted, "that he could have made a million dollars in a year, if the Post Office Department had not shut down on him."

In examining the Wm. S. Appleton coin and medal collection, bequeathed this Historical Society in 1903, we found 47 specimens of the U. S. encased postage stamps, and an extra reverse disc. Among them was another "find," and a surprise for the writer. This collection has **three full sets** of eight values each of "Ayer's Cathartic Pills," "Take Ayer's Pills," and "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," which **adds** to our earlier list of issues **six pieces** unknown at that writing, viz.: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills," 30 and 90 cents; "Take Ayer's Pills," 24, 30 and 90 cents, and "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," 90 cents. These pieces are original specimens, and may be "unique." Collectors should **add** them to the full list of issues published in the August issue of The Numismatist.

This collection also has two examples of the encased 1863 Andrew Jackson two-cent stamp, one with plain reverse of J. Gault, the other with reverse of "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," which we had not seen and which Chicago collectors for years have assumed that "only two specimens were known" of the former, the last being unknown. We have now found positive proof to confirm our earlier statement regarding these pieces, viz., "they are of doubtful origin." On careful examination it is very evident that both pieces were constructed by using the frames of other encased stamps (removing the original stamps and substituting this two-cent stamp instead).

It is also evident they are the work of two different artisans. The plain J. Gault is more careful work. By itself, it is fine enough to deceive most collectors; however, two dents show that the front disc was pounded and **not pressed** into position over the back disc. This piece is marked \$15.00 in Mr. Appleton's handwriting (the price paid), which made it a profitable transaction for the fabricator.

The other two-cent, with small type "Ayer's Sarsaparilla," is crude, rough work, showing plainly the pounding dents around its edge on both sides. It should deceive no one.

#### The Ayer Company.

Dr. James Cook Ayer was one of the men who made the city of Lowell, Mass., famous for more than a generation by liberally advertising the claims of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and his famous Cathartic Pills. The firm was founded by him in 1841, and was known from 1855 to 1877 as Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. This firm spent large sums in the 1860's for advertising, but it paid, as they used annually 1,100,000 bottles, 1,720,000 pill boxes, besides lumber and cardboard for shipping, while the printing ink and paper used in its circulars cost \$65,000 per year. It paid \$20,000 a year for its freight and \$2,500 for postage—large sums for those days. They retired from this branch of business many years ago.

JOHN F. JONES.

Needham, Mass., Aug. 9, 1939.

#### RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Since the release of a revised Library list in April the Library has acquired a number of valuable additions through donations and purchases. A review of the more significant items is listed below.

1. "Coins of the Modern World," by Comencini. This book was published in 1937, but its American release was not accomplished until this spring through the Chemical Publishing Co. The author of this book has tried to provide a fairly complete guide to the coinages of the world from 1870 to 1936. Although sparsely and rather poorly illustrated, the general



arrangement and completeness of the text is commendable. Important exchange data is included and the work as a whole nicely complements Wayte Raymond's more recent book on Twentieth Century coins of the world.

2. "American Coin Catalogue" (1939 edition), by R. A. Wilson. The latest edition of Mr. Wilson's price guide to U. S. and Colonial coinages is changed in general format, but similar in content to former editions. The present guide discards the earlier system of indicating both buying and selling prices on the same page for one in which these two departments are given separate sections. This arrangement permits a more convenient, pocket-size book, but sacrifices, of course, a certain amount of facility of reference present in the former books. The illustrations, in the main, are definitely improved over past editions, and occasional printer's mistakes showing coins turned sideways or edges clipped, can be dismissed as unimportant in light of the overall betterments. This book, because of the detail covered, seems the nearest thing available to the collector for handy reference usage in the field of U. S. coinage.

3. "Dictionary of Numismatic Names," by Frey. This standard work has long been needed for general reference, and members may now avail themselves of the opportunity to use it.

4. "The Wyons" and "Benedetto Pistrucci," by Forrer. Biographic and numismatic histories of these famous engravers. These two books provide a wealth of information concerning the lives and works of the Wyon family and Pistrucci.

5. "The Silver Dollars of North and South America," by Raymond. The latest work to come out of the publishing efforts of Mr. Raymond. The material in the book is essentially a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in recent issues of "The Coin Collector's Journal." Completely illustrated and carefully edited, this volume will no doubt be the standard reference work on the subject treated.

6. "U. S. Cents and Half Cents," by Frossard. The old reference work on the early copper coins of the United States with unsurpassed half-tone plates.

7. "Silver Coins of England," by Hawkins. The standard reference work in its field and still used, although published in 1876.

WILLIAM S. DEWEY, Librarian.

#### DOMESTIC COINAGE FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS OF 1939.

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular .....	1,572,361	542,000*	802,600
Quarter dollars .....	10,580,721	.....	1,904,000
Dimes .....	29,184,411	1,400,000*	4,999,000
Nickels .....	43,819,035	.....	.....
Cents .....	40,229,020	8,690,000	12,800,000
Commemorative half dollars:			
Arkansas, 1936-1939 .....	2,104	2,105	2,104
Oregon Trail, 1939 .....	3,004	3,005	3,004
	125,390,656	10,637,110	20,510,708

\*First coinage of 1939.

#### THE SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR POSTAGE STAMPS IN 1862.

Referring to his article on "Encased Postage Stamps" in our August issue, John F. Jones writes as follows regarding Mr. Gault's statement that "he could have made a million dollars in a year" if he could have obtained the necessary stamps for the cases made by him:

"The Postmaster General, in his report of December, 1862, says: 'In the first quarter of the current year, ending September 20th, the number of stamps issued to postmasters was one hundred and four million dollars; there were calls for about two hundred millions, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the usual demand for the year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency for the public in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency.'"



### DISCOVERS NEW VARIETY OF "O" MINT MARK.

I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that in 1905 the New Orleans Mint coined two varieties of Morgan dimes, one of which bears a small "o," the other a large "O." The difference can be easily discerned by comparing the two coins I have. This unexpected "find" came while I was looking over fifty dollars' worth of Morgan type dimes. The discovery was made by me on May 20th, (1939), but have not reported it until now. The Morgan dime bearing the small "o", is about uncirculated, and it is the only one I have been able to locate. Probably some collector or numismatist can give some light as to the rarity of this piece.

STEPHEN TEETS.

112 S. Broad St., Peeksville, N. Y.

### COINAGE FOR JULY, 1939.

Following is the amount of coinage (in dollars and cents) executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1939, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

	Philadelphia	San Francisco.	Denver.
Half dollars . . . . .		\$271,000.00	.....
Quarter dollars . . . . .	\$515,000.00	.....	.....
Dimes . . . . .	651,000.00	140,000.00	.....
Five cents . . . . .	317,300.00	.....	.....
One cent . . . . .	59,520.00	19,000.00	.....

### NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

**Laupen (Switzerland)**—Silver 5 francs, dated 1939. Laupen is a small town in the Swiss Canton of Berne. An important battle was fought there on June 21st, 1339. Forces of the Berne citizenry beat a superior army of Austrians, citizens of Fribourg, and Swiss nobles in a bloody fight, scoring an important victory for freedom and democracy. Since 1829 the anniver-

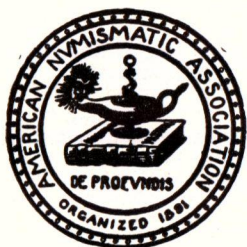


sary of the battle has been commemorated every five years and its memory is perpetuated by a monument on Bramberg Hill. These specimens are of the same size as the two previous 1939 5-franc coins (for Zurich and Lucerne), except that the first two issues had reeded edges, whereas the new issue reverts to the lettered edge formerly used on Swiss coins, reading DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT, and 13 stars. Specimen from New Netherlands Coin Company, New York City.

### NO DUTY ON A. N. A. BOOKS TO AND FROM CANADA.

William S. Dewey, A. N. A. Librarian and Curator, writes as follows: "Please advise our membership that A. N. A. Library books may now be received into and sent back out of Canada without duty or sales tax. This information has just come to me from Norman Mason, in Toronto, and our Canadian members will want to know this."





## American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues and subscription to The Numismatist are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to The Numismatist.

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**ILLINOIS**—I. T. KOPICKI, 2114 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**INDIANA (Northern District)**—DR. E. D. SKEEN, 504 Broadway, Gary, Ind.  
**IOWA (Southern District)**—TED HAMMER, 1511 South Main St., Burlington, Iowa.  
**IOWA (Northern District)**—WALTER P. BOHLER, 2419 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.  
**KANSAS**—JOHN L. DOOLEY, 213 E. Eleventh St., Topeka, Kan.  
**KENTUCKY**—W. H. SHACKLETON, 123 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.  
**LOUISIANA**—GEORGE SEXTON, JR., Box 1414, Shreveport, La.  
**MAINE**—LEON W. FELLOWS, 100 Main St., Farmington, Maine.  
**MARYLAND**—ROBERT L. MYERS, 403 Pitman Place, Baltimore, Md.  
**MASSACHUSETTS**—WALTER P. NICHOLS, 212 W. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.  
**MICHIGAN (Eastern District)**—RUSSELL W. STEHFEST, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
**MINNESOTA**—DR. DWIGHT E. WARD, 356 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.  
**MISSOURI (Western District)**—HERBERT E. ROWOLD, 1307 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.



- MISSOURI (Eastern District)**—ARTHUR B. KELLEY, 4854-A Penrose St., St. Louis, Mo.
- MONTANA**—C. F. FRANZEN, 346 Wyoming Ave., Billings, Mont.
- NEBRASKA**—A. A. ALLWINE, 812 South 36th St., Omaha, Neb.
- NEW JERSEY**—CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 456 Elmwood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
- NEW YORK (Lower)**—MAX M. SCHWARTZ, 152 West 42d St., New York City.
- NEW YORK (Upper)**—ALEX. R. SEYMOUR, Cortland Savings Bank, Cortland, N. Y.
- NORTH DAKOTA**—VINE D. LORD, Cando, N. D.
- OHIO (Northern District)**—JOHN W. GREGOR, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
- OHIO (Southwestern District)**—OTTO KERSTEINER, 122 Progress Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
- OKLAHOMA**—JAKE B. SURECK, 130 W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- ONTARIO (Southern District)**—NORMAN B. MASON, 206 St. Helens Ave., Toronto, Canada.
- ONTARIO (Northern District)**—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.
- OREGON**—JOSEPH V. LaMORE, Home, 5616 N. E. Mallory St., Portland, Ore.; Business, P. O. Box 5608, Kenton Station, Portland, Ore.
- PENNSYLVANIA (Eastern)**—GEORGE J. PATTERSON, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.
- PENNSYLVANIA (Western)**—CHARLES S. HALL, 5619 Fair Oaks St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**—GILBERT S. PEREZ, Care of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
- QUEBEC**—L. A. RENAUD, 290 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada.
- RHODE ISLAND**—VICTOR H. FRAZER, High Street Bank and Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**—GAROLD W. TAPP, Greer, S. C.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**—ALBERT N. HANTEN, White Lake, So. Dak.
- TENNESSEE**—A. W. BRADLEY, P. O. Box 1484, Memphis, Tenn.
- TEXAS (Northern District)**—C. A. McGLAMERY, 710 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.
- WASHINGTON (Eastern District)**—O. P. EKLUND, 711 Pittsburgh St., Spokane, Wash.
- WASHINGTON (Western District)**—PAUL M. FOUTS, 403 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- WISCONSIN (Southern District)**—L. A. BURMEISTER, JR., 2865 North Elgthteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## American Numismatic Association

### REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

#### New Members to be Admitted September 1, 1939.

- 7619 Wm. D. Phoenix, 1945 Jasmine St., Denver, Col.
- 7620 George S. Busby, 1421 W. 3rd St., Waterloo, Iowa.
- 7621 Wm. Edw. Marley, 203 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- 7622 John R. Slusher, 4706 N. E. 23rd Ave., Portland, Ore.
- 7623 Bruce Ruggles, 2093 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.
- 7624 W. N. O'Connell, Jr., 1424 S. 15th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
- 7625 Theodore R. Varney, 1605 Humboldt St., Manhattan, Kan.
- 7626 Byron T. Story, 432 Edison Bldg., 601 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- 7627 Charles R. Prilik, 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 7628 Victor M. Suarez, P. O. Box 38, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.
- 7629 Mrs. Clarabelle Parish, 728 Delaware St., Room 507, Kansas City, Mo.
- 7630 Hall Hearn, 106 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 7631 Homer F. Wright, 134 N. Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.
- 7632 Andrew Tweten, 4215 N. 12th St., Tacoma, Wash.
- 7633 O. O. Pittman, 9436 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.
- 7634 Jack M. Lawson, 113 Illinois St., Lemont, Ill.
- 7635 Ernest Le Schatz, Wykoff, Minn.
- 7636 Mrs. G. Wm. Miller, 1430 South Seventh, Springfield, Ill.
- 7637 Mrs. R. H. Wingert, 443 Roslyn Ave., Akron, Ohio.
- 7638 Paul R. Rash, 2645 Beaver Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 7639 John S. Kearney, 6 Emmons St., Franklin, Mass.
- 7640 Chas. N. Dupont, 1304 21st Ave., North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 7641 Michael Ugler, 1912 E. 31st St., Lorain, Ohio.
- 7642 Joseph Cohen, 437 Royal St., New Orleans, La.
- 7643 Wm. A. Schick, Jr., 34 N. Woodlawn Ave., Aldan, Delaware Co., Pa.
- 7644 Beulah Crofoot, 660 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.
- 7645 Walter Davis, 6023 Hegerman St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7646 G. W. Borschel, 520 4th St., S. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



- 7647 A. L. Eckart, 409 Tampa St., Tampa, Fla.  
 7648 Lamar Brekford, 1750 Chapel Ave., Allentown, Pa.  
 7649 Mildred M. Brown, Quarters 327, Quantico, Va.  
 7650 Alfred Winzerling, 112-44 New York Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y.  
 7651 D. W. Weaver, P. O. Box 189, Galax, Va.  
 7652 Louis I. Kane, 6352 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 7653 Fred A. Simmons, 22 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 7654 M. D. Six, 1410 Oak St., Danville, Ill.  
 7655 Harold V. Smallwood, N. T. S., Unit "L", Norfolk, Va.  
 7656 Ray H. Babbitt, Box 377, Lawton, Okla.  
 7657 Walter J. Schultz, 832 E. Clarke St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 7658 P. M. Tackett, 801 Parkman Rd., N. W., Warren, Ohio.  
 7659 Elsor Heater, 2840 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.  
 7660 Miss J. C. Hamilton, "Thirlstane", Bar Harbor, Maine.  
 7661 Robert C. Goss, 346 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 7662 Mrs. Lulu Ryan, Box 93, Monterey, Cal.  
 7663 John M. Cook, 115 McKendree Ave., Annapolis, Md.  
 7664 Edward V. Reed, 12 Gage St., Methuen, Mass.  
 7665 Dewey G. Oliva, 1315 85th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 7666 Eugene P. Russell, 509 Naylor's Run Rd., Llanerch, Del. Co., Pa.  
 7667 Lester C. Smith, Mayville, Mich.  
 7668 Wm. S. Dodd, Jr., 100 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 7669 Philip B. Nelson, Loomis Apts. 4-A, Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 7670 George L. Stulken, 2647 16th St., Sacramento, Cal.  
 7671 J. E. Carrothers, 329 East 11th Ave., Denver, Col.  
 7672 L. Cecil Love, 5822 N. Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.  
 7673 Marjorie Lortz, 4930 Paseo Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.  
 7674 Lester Heinsheimer, care Home Furniture Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

#### Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 1, 1939. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1939, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the October issue of The Numismatist:

- Mrs. James Geary**, 66 Jane St., Paris, Ontario, Canada. General. Norman B. Mason, Fred Broom.  
**Clarence E. Young**, 385 Dawson St., Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. Coins. Geo. J. Patterson, Paul Utz, Joseph W. Pannon.  
**Alfred A. McCarty**, Box 373, Thornwood, N. Y. U. S. Stamps and Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.  
**W. G. Mims**, 1007 East 27th St., Houston, Texas. General. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.  
**Dr. F. Stevens Epps**, 348 Turner St., Auburn, Maine. All U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, Ward Kilgore, Dr. H. E. Chittenden.  
**William P. Ford**, P. O. Box 176, Buffalo, Ill. Commemorative and Minor Coins. M. Vernon Sheldon, C. O. Cox.  
**E. O. Redwitz**, Box 133, Harrodsburg, Ky. American Coins. W. H. Shackleton, Eugene L. Maddox, F. J. Parmalee.  
**Henry B. Cary**, Indian Hills, Louisville, Ky. General United States. W. H. Shackleton, Eugene L. Maddox, F. J. Parmalee.  
**Frank J. Florence**, 1760 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal. United States Coins. Harvey L. Hansen, Sig. Schneider, R. A. Webb.  
**Joseph Sherman**, 1935 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C. U. S. Coins and Notes. Albert W. Steinberg, M. Vernon Sheldon.  
**Wm. A. Owesen**, 1431 E. 67th St., Chicago, Ill. American Coins. C. Sam Carlson, Chas. V. Jones.  
**Benjamin Becker**, 40 East 34th St., New York City, N. Y. Commemoratives and Proofs. Lewis M. Reagan, Max M. Schwartz.  
**Lorin E. Combs**, 14 McClure, Dayton, Ohio. U. S. and Canadian Cents and Nickels. Geo. L. Gossard, Lewis M. Reagan.  
**John L. Hegarty, Jr.**, 116-44 232nd St., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Foreign Copper and Nickel. Lewis M. Reagan, Max M. Schwartz.  
**N. W. Woldy**, 832 Chicago Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, H. W. Petersen, S. C. Narland.  
**C. W. Lind**, Crosby, Minn. General. Wm. Mertes, M. Vernon Sheldon.



- Albert L. Schuhl**, 2923 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Neb. U. S. Coins. Frank MacNeill, A. A. Allwine.
- Harry C. Huse**, 223 East 20th., Olympia, Wash. U. S. Coins, Medals and English Silver. Paul M. Fouts, Edward Flieder.
- Geo. A. Morgan**, Citizens' Bank, Soquel, Cal. American Coins. Wm. J. Finta, Harvey L. Hansen, P. E. Karleen.
- Edgar Levy**, 8 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Col. United States Coins. Ernest Cerny, W. I. Howbert, W. F. Puntle.
- Wm. H. Chapman**, 320 Carinteo St., Hornell, N. Y. General. Wilfred H. Clarke, C. F. Clarke.
- Chas. R. Lamb**, 2101 S. E. Tibbets St., Portland, Ore. General. R. A. Wilson, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- C. W. Marr**, 5610 East Side Ave., Dallas, Texas. U. S. Coins and Currency. W. A. Philpott, Jr., M. Vernon Sheldon.
- K. L. Matson, M. D.**, 6537 S. Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill. United States Coins. Clifford Lindall, E. C. Holmblad, M. D.
- Robert G. Efker**, 519 W. First St., Santa Ana, Cal. Minor U. S. Coins and Foreign Coins. Joe Steele, Alan R. Beisel.
- T. Paul Fox**, Lansing, Ill. Large Cents and Commemorative Half Dollars. W. A. Carleton, Lewis M. Reagan.
- Edward A. Kowalke**, 1219 Morningside Ave., Sioux City, Iowa. U. S. Coins. L. A. Hensley, E. E. Erickson, T. I. Grindberg.
- Frank de Lucia**, 49 Ruggles St., Franklin, Mass. U. S. Cents and Nickels. Lewis M. Reagan, Max Schwartz.
- C. D. Barr, Jr.**, 815 2nd St. S. W., Birmingham, Ala. U. S. Coins. Wm. H. H. Putnam.
- E. B. Kling**, Blairs Mills, Pa. General. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Sherwood Henderson**, Box 378, Angola Rd., Toledo, Ohio. U. S. Small Denominations. Edw. P. Hasken, Albert J. Little, C. O. Callender.
- Frank Bross**, 2028 Homer St., Chicago, Ill. Large and Small U. S. Cents. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Harry R. Ganser**, 140 Prospect, Owatonna, Minn. General. Wm. Mertes, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Hugh Funkhouser**, 312 Park St., Cumberland, Md. General U. S. Coins. Holmes H. Cessna, W. L. Wilson, Fred P. Keyser.
- J. E. Taylor, Jr.**, Box 1504, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. U. S. Coins and Currency, all types. M. Vernon Sheldon, A. Garland Adair, R. E. Manlove.
- Dr. Harry J. Davis**, 704 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Kan. General. H. E. Rowold, John L. Dooley.
- J. R. O'Malley**, 869 S. Kingsley Dr., Los Angeles, Cal. U. S. One to Fifty Cent Pieces. G. S. Waldhorn, Paul Blackwood.
- Henry Thomson**, Box 1400, Amarillo, Texas. Cents, Nickels and Dimes. F. E. Watson, A. H. Ware.
- Harry C. Baird**, 1803 Carroll St., Boone, Iowa. U. S. Coins. Geo. O. Rice, Carl J. Carlson.
- H. F. Collins**, 27 Hillside Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. Cents. H. M. Grant, Wilna Mackintosh.
- Theodore Kemm, Jr.**, 1023 Cumbermede Rd., Palisade, N. J. General. Vernon L. Brown, Lewis M. Reagan, Max M. Schwartz.
- Gene Zapp**, 3555 N. Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill. Lincoln Cents. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Mrs. Evelyn M. Pierson**, 605 Main St., Middletown, Conn. All Coins, Cents Especially. H. E. MacIntosh, L. B. Markham, Lewis M. Reagan.

#### Change of Corporate Name.

- 2522 From The Senyu-Kai, care Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan, to Zoheikyoku-Senyukai, care Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan.

#### Changes Affecting Club Secretaries.

- Milwaukee Numismatic Society, from Franklyn H. Miller, secretary, 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., to N. J. Hoffman, secretary, Thiensville, Wis.  
Quad City Coin Club, from Jake Simon, secretary, 417 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa, to Marjorie L. Ankeny, secretary, 218 Essex Lane, Davenport, Iowa.



**Resignations.**

- 5697 John M. Picton, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 6692 Rudolph H. Krafft, San Francisco, Cal.

**Resignations Withdrawn.**

- A. N. A. No. 75—Edgar H. Adams, Hollis, N. Y.  
 A. N. A. No. 8—Charles W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind.

**Deaths.**

- 5944 J. C. Lightfoot, Jr., Box 267, Villa Nova, Pa.  
 7068 Elmer H. Jennings, New Bedford, Mass.

**Changes of Address.**

- E. F. Slater, M. D., from U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., to U. S. Marine Recruiting Station, 90 Church St., New York City, N. Y.  
 A. P. Brugge, from 2122 Main St., Davenport, Iowa, to 2121 Main St., Davenport, Iowa.  
 M. L. Ashton, from Box 5466, Metro. Station, Los Angeles, Cal., to Box 77, Alameda, Cal.  
 Lorne R. Wilson, from 349 Colborne St., N., Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, to Delhi, Ontario, Canada.  
 F. C. C. Boyd, from 237 East 20th St., New York City, N. Y., to 59 West 12th St., New York City, N. Y.  
 John Rechholtz, from 243 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 357 9th St., Prospect Park, Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Geo. D. Johnson, from 90 Broad St., New York City, N. Y., to P. O. Box 1069, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Clyde J. King, from 210 Seaman St., New Brunswick, N. J., to 619 Brookside Place, Cranford, N. J.  
 A. T. Komada, from 557 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal., to 701-715 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.  
 W. C. Sanders, from 608 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn., to 5 Harding Place, New Haven, Conn.  
 Harry T. Ross, from Hotel Fuller, Detroit, Mich., to 3813 Pasadena, Detroit, Mich.  
 J. M. Plummer, from 1430 Key Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., to 1023 Leland Ave., Lima, Ohio.  
 Chas. H. Spencer, from The Buckingham, St. Augustine, Fla., to Hotel Del Prado, 53rd and Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 John S. Davenport, from 1600 Melrose Place, Knoxville, Tenn., to 24 Argyle Park, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Henry C. Banner, from 460 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal., to 1433 Columbia Rd., N. W., Apt. 28, Washington, D. C.  
 Thomas W. Voetter, from 1819 Sheridan Ave., San Diego, Cal., to R. F. D. 6, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 J. Berry King, from 1905 N. Brauer St., Oklahoma City, Okla., to 862 First National Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 R. G. Bullard, from care Cooper Hotel, Red Oak, Iowa, to 605 High St., Red Oak, Iowa.  
 Glenn R. Ostrander, from 8147 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 8143 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Lawrence D. DePry, from 3435 Alcott St., Denver, Col., to 1026 Broadway, Denver, Col.  
 Chas. Buchert, Jr., from 4130 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, to 4059 Runnymede, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Wm. B. Comstock, from 626 Decatur St., Lincoln, Ill., to 327 Fifth St., Lincoln, Ill.  
 Everett Witte, from 110 N. Maple, Ames, Iowa, to 1701 S. Sumner St., Burlington, Iowa.  
 Edwin H. Green, from 3535 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo., to 3709 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
 G. A. Siegwart, from 104 Cornwall Ave., Utica, N. Y., to 115 Lynch Ave., Utica, N. Y.



J. H. Prussing, from 323 Florence Ave., Newark, N. J., to 14 Huntington Terrace, Newark, N. J.

Holger Jorgensen, from 1914 W. 39th St., Los Angeles, Cal., to 4141 Garthwaite, Los Angeles, Cal.

Robert Mandelbaum, from Hamilton Hall, D-11, Soldiers' Field, Boston, Mass., to 5 Dunstable Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Richard A. Webb, from P. O. Box 1727, San Francisco, Cal., to Room 320, 406 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Meyer Mansbach, from Carthey Apts., 6128 Wilshire Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., to 603 Cochran St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

### NOMINATIONS REPORT.

(Received prior to August 15, 1939).

(Nominations closed August 15, 1939).

Office.	Nominee and Address.	Status.
President—	J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill. ....	Declined
President—	L. W. Hoffercker, El Paso, Texas .....	Accepted
President—	Herbert W. Walker, Warren, Ohio .....	Declined
First Vice-President—	Harvey L. Hansen, San Jose, Cal. ....	Accepted
First Vice-President—	William Brimelow, Elkhart, Ind. ....	Accepted
First Vice-President—	V. L. Stover, Canton, Ohio .....	Declined
Second Vice-President—	J. D. Ferguson, Rock Island, Que., Canada ..	Accepted
Second Vice-President—	Wm. G. Rayson, Chicago, Ill. ....	Declined
General Secretary—	M. Vernon Sheldon, Chicago, Ill. ....	Accepted
Treasurer—	George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J. ....	Accepted
Treasurer—	V. Leon Belt, Waterloo, Iowa .....	Accepted
Librarian and Curator—	William S. Dewey, Mount Vernon, N. Y. ...	Accepted

### For Members of the Board of Governors.

J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill. ....	Accepted
Martin F. Kortjohn, New York City, N. Y. ....	Accepted
Dr. John M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio .....	Accepted
W. A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas .....	Declined
Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Nebraska .....	Accepted
Chas. F. Nettleship, Maplewood, N. J. ....	Declined
Lewis M. Reagan, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Accepted
Shepard Pond, Boston, Mass. ....	Declined
Harry X. Boosel, Chicago, Ill. ....	Accepted
Luther H. Whitt, Dayton, Ohio .....	Accepted
Walter P. Nichols, Melrose, Mass. ....	Accepted
Frank C. Ross, Kansas City, Mo. ....	Declined
Arthur B. Kelley, St. Louis, Mo. ....	Accepted
Oce Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	Accepted

From the acceptances in the above report the official ballot will be arranged. The ballot will continue in the same form as in former years.

M. VERNON SHELDON,  
General Secretary.

### TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.:

I have received the following recommendations for amendments to our Constitution and By-Laws:

First, an added paragraph to Article III of the Constitution, to be known as Section 5:



"Officers and appointees shall serve in the capacity of one office only."

Second, Article VIII, Section 10, of the By-Laws, shall be amended to read:

"The division of the United States and Canada into districts, from each of which a District Secretary shall be appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment, is as follows: (A list of District Secretaries is published in each issue of *The Numismatist*.)

J. HENRI RIPSTRA, President.

#### A. N. A. COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

J. Henri Ripstra, President of the A. N. A., has appointed the following as members of the Committee on Credentials for the New York Convention: Mr. Vernon Sheldon, Max M. Schwartz and Frank C. Ross.

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## *A. N. A. Convention* *New York City* *September 30—October 5, 1939*

**And the  
World's Fair**

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The last three issues of *The Numismatist* have contained general information for those who contemplate attending the annual convention of the A. N. A. in New York City, September 30 to October 5. Last month's issue contained information about the World's Fair. As this issue will be the last before the convention, something of a more intimate nature in the way of publicity may be desired.

This year's convention will be the third A. N. A. gathering to be held in the Big City. The previous conventions were in 1910 and 1922. In both those years the New York Numismatic Club and the American Numismatic Society were the only organizations of coin collectors in the city. Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, was President of the A. N. A. in 1910, and headquarters were at the Park Avenue Hotel, on Park Avenue. In 1922 headquarters were at the Great Northern Hotel, on West Fifty-seventh Street, and the exhibit and business sessions were held in the building of the American Fine Arts Society, also on Fifty-seventh street, near by. Moritz Wormser, chairman of the general committee for the 1939 convention, was President of the A. N. A. in 1922.

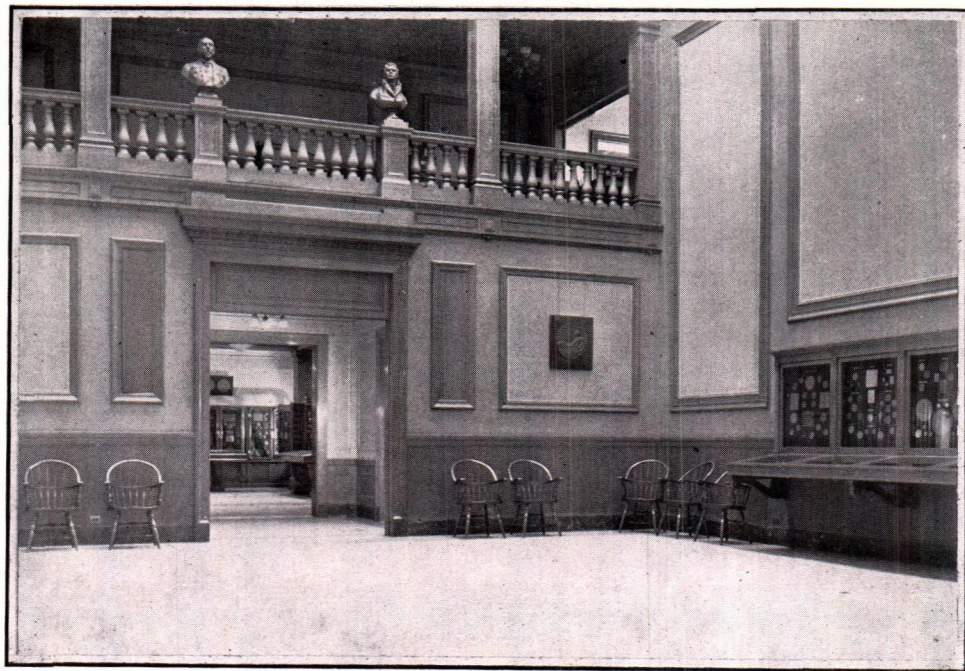
But time brings changes. This year there are half a dozen numismatic clubs in the city itself, with a number of other organizations within a radius of fifty miles.

This year all A. N. A. activities will be centered in the Pennsylvania Hotel. As has been stated in previous issues, this hotel is located opposite the Pennsylvania Station, by which it is connected with underground passage. The hotel is a comparatively new one and has 2,200 guest rooms, with all the comforts and accommodations of any of New York's hotels. Even with the unusual demand for accommodations this year on account of the World's Fair, the Pennsylvania will be able to take care of all A. N. A. members if reservations are made.

The program of entertainment provided by the local committee is printed below.

With so many points of interest in New York for the visitors, and with such a variety of tastes among them, the general committee has had a difficult task to arrange a series of entertainment features that will be agreeable to all. It is understood, of course, that the committee will take from you some of your money in exchange for the entertainment they provide, but they will take it in such a graceful and painless way that you will feel ashamed they do not take more of it. The committee has assured the visitors that the cost will be as low as possible consistent with the quality of entertainment provided.





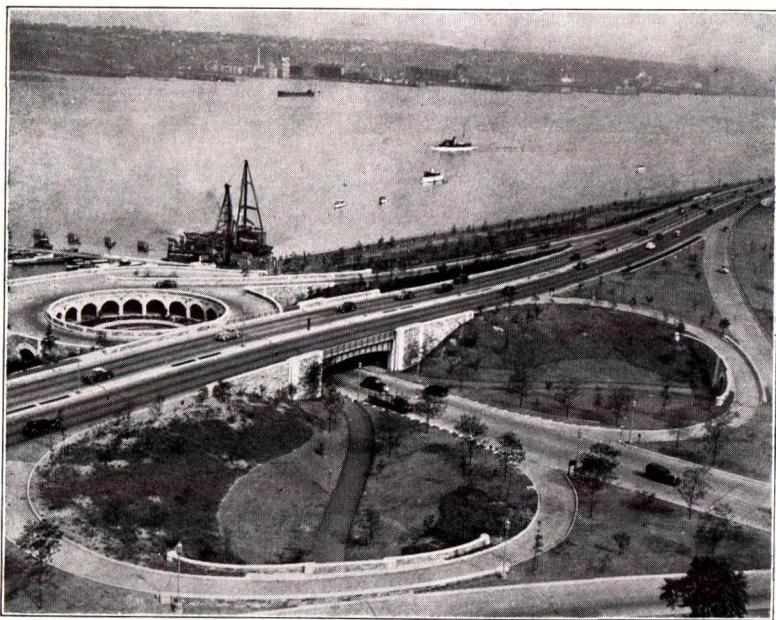
Reception Room at the American Numismatic Society.



One of the features of the convention will be the official program. This is being arranged by Martin F. Kortjohn, of The Bronx Coin Club. It will be sent to all members of the A. N. A. in advance, and copies will be available to all who attend.

The exhibit of coins will be in charge of William S. Dewey, of the Westchester County Coin Club, with whom all those expecting to make exhibits should correspond and ask for space reservations. Some of the members in the metropolitan area have already announced the kind of material they will display, and every member attending is invited to have at least a few coins on exhibition. The A. N. A. will provide the cases, and the entire display will have ample police protection.

An interesting feature on the program will be the visit on Sunday afternoon to the building of the American Numismatic Society, where a special



—Seidman Photo Service.

### One Way to the Convention

Motoring Into New York Along Beautiful Westside Highway Improvement  
(Where New York Had Its Face Lifted).

exhibit will be made for the visitors. The library of the Society will also be open for inspection. Below will be found an invitation from Sydney P. Noe, secretary of the Society.

Even if you avail yourself of all the entertainment features provided by the general committee, you will have considerable leisure time, as the program was arranged with that end in view. At these times you can visit the World's Fair (only 10 minutes' ride from the hotel), or any of the other points of interest in the city.

For the benefit of the many new members of the A. N. A. this year and for those who have never attended a convention, the following information may be helpful.

Each member in good standing is entitled to take part in the business sessions and the exhibit, and at least be "one of those present." Local clubs which have a corporate membership are entitled to send a delegate, provided he is a member of the A. N. A. in good standing.

Upon arrival at the Pennsylvania Hotel every member should register with the General Secretary. This is important, as the General Secretary's





**Theme Center of the New York World's Fair, 1939**

Gleaming in the sun, the Theme Center of the New York World's Fair stands as a striking symbol of man's aspiration to attain a "Happier Way of Living in the World of Tomorrow." Dominating structures in the exposition grounds, the Trylon towers 700 feet, while the Perisphere measures 200 feet in diameter. A dynamic spectacle, combining music, motion pictures, diorama, and light in a new technique, dramatizes the theme of the Fair in the theatre inside the great globe. Entrance to the show is through the Trylon, on the longest moving staircases in the world. Spectators, at the rate of 8,000 per hour, look down from two moving platforms inside the Perisphere upon a vivid drama of twenty-four hours of life in Democracy. This is a planned metropolis of the near future with great thoroughfares and spacious parks. Broad green belts, 30 miles wide, which are used for agricultural purposes, separate the metropolis from the decentralized factory towns. The spectacle sweeps to a climax within a six-minute period. During this time the moving rings make one complete revolution of the globe and at the conclusion of the performance deposit their passengers at the exit of the globe—the Helicline, a thousand-foot spiral ramp which sweeps around the Theme Center. Henry Dreyfuss is the designer of the Theme Exhibit. William Grant Still composed the musical score. Architects of the Theme Center are Andre Foulhoux and Wallace K. Harrison.



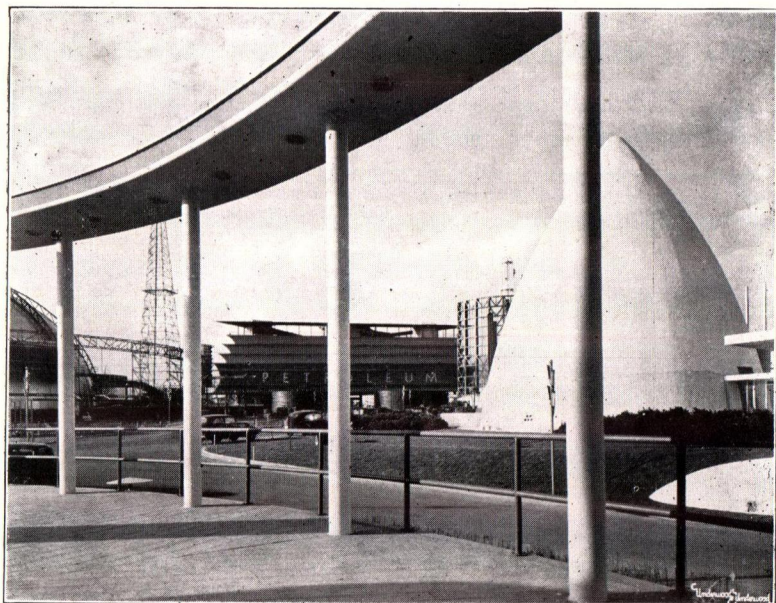
registration book is the official record of attendance. Members may be accompanied by ladies, and children are not excluded.

A program of entertainment features will be provided by the local committee, which will be available to members and those who accompany them. The price for the series of entertainments will be as reasonable as possible. This is optional with members, but it is hoped all will participate.

If you are a camera enthusiast, be sure and take yours along. You will have an opportunity to take snap shots of some of the great and near-great collectors and dealers of the country. You will cherish these in years to come.

The exhibit room will be the place to do your "loafing." There you will always find a congenial crowd, and it will be easy to form new collecting acquaintances.

You will have many opportunities to buy and sell coins. This is prohibited in the exhibit room, but dealers will gladly take you to their rooms, where there is no limit.



**General View of Commerce Circle**

Taken from the ramp of the Elgin National Watch Company's Exhibit at the New York World's Fair 1939, this view of Commerce Circle shows a variety of exhibits in the Fair's Production and Distribution Area. From left to right may be seen the U. S. Steel Company's Exhibit; that of the Petroleum Industries, including a working oil rig; and the air-conditioned "bee hive" of the Carrier Corporation.

#### **From the American Numismatic Society.**

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

On behalf of the President and the Council of the American Numismatic Society, I beg to extend to each of the members of the American Numismatic Association a cordial invitation to an informal reception to be held from 2 to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, October 1st. Our Museum and its Library will be at your disposal on that afternoon and certain special material will be on exhibition. President Newell and the staff will be present to welcome Association members.

President Ripstra will be asked to repeat this invitation at the initial



session of the convention. There will be no other formal invitation and cards of admission will not be necessary.

On behalf of the American Numismatic Society,

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

A novelty in the way of a "dealers' bourse" will be inaugurated at the New York Convention. Heretofore commercialism has been kept in the background at A. N. A. conventions. The buying and selling of coins has been prohibited in the exhibit room. But all agree that one of the objects in attending a convention is to buy a few coins and perhaps sell a few duplicates. These transactions have usually taken place in the rooms of the members. This year, however, an opportunity will be given dealers to establish "branch offices" at the Pennsylvania Hotel, where there will be no restriction on commercialism. This "bourse" section will be entirely separate from the regular exhibit, although adjacent to it. Cases will be provided for dealers at a reasonable price in which their business announcements may be placed along with the coins they have for sale. These cases are not the property of the A. N. A., but are owned by the different metropolitan area coin clubs. This arrangement does not prevent a dealer from placing a display of coins in the main exhibit as an individual, but it must be free from commercial announcements. This innovation will doubtless prove popular with everybody and may possibly become a regular feature of conventions. Here is the announcement of the Committee of Exhibits:

#### Special Notice Concerning Convention Exhibits.

An innovation in the arrangement of exhibit cases will be initiated at the New York Convention. The general exhibit will be divided into two sections—one for the display of personal collections, another for the exclusive use of dealers. This second section will be designated a "dealers' bourse," which will be entirely separate from the personal display section, although immediately adjacent to it. The long, narrow roof garden at the Pennsylvania Hotel is ideally adapted for such an arrangement, as it can be readily divided into two sections, neither of which need interfere with the other in any manner whatsoever.

Under this plan dealers who wish to advertise their business will use cases in the "dealers' section" exclusively, wherein regular business cards may be used to identify the displays. Dealers will be permitted to change their exhibits at will and engage in any transactions they desire. They will hold the keys to their cases themselves, for which privilege a charge of \$10 per case will apply. The number of cases available for this purpose is strictly limited and it will be necessary for reservations to be made in advance.

The personal exhibits will be displayed as usual in the main section of the hall. Displays here will be limited to individuals and no advertising cards may be used for identification. The cases in this section will be locked after the exhibits have been placed and will not be reopened until the close of the convention. The committee will hold the keys to these cases. No commercial transactions or trading of any kind will be allowed in this section, so that visitors will not be impeded in their efforts to view the exhibits here. Dealers who wish to display material from their own collections in this section will be at liberty to do so, the same as any other member, and there will be no charge for the use of these cases to anyone.

The committee hopes in this way to avoid some of the criticism which has followed all recent conventions regarding the matter of mixing personal and commercial exhibits. The annoyance and disturbance due to the consummation of business deals in the main exhibit section should be entirely eliminated if every member will cooperate. Equally, those desiring to close business deals will have a special place for such operations which will not be in the way of visitors to the exhibit.

COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.  
WILLIAM S. DEWEY, Chairman.



### Tentative Outline of Social Features of Convention.

Saturday Evening, September 30—Reception, Hotel Pennsylvania.  
 Sunday Afternoon, October 1—Reception by American Numismatic Society at their building, 156th Street and Broadway.  
 Monday Afternoon, October 2—Visit to Rockefeller Center.  
 Monday Evening—Attendance at Radio City Music Hall Show.  
 Tuesday Afternoon, October 3—Boat ride around Manhattan Island.  
 Wednesday Afternoon, October 4—Optional visit to Brooklyn Navy Yard.  
 Wednesday Evening—Banquet at Hotel Pennsylvania.

### Important Notice About Exhibits.

The Committee on Exhibits finds it very important to set aside September 15th as a closing date for reservations for exhibit cases.

All members who expect to attend the convention and bring along an exhibit are requested to contact the chairman of Exhibit Committee for reservations no later than September 15th. Do so at once. A limited number of cases are available.

### From the General Committee.

This is our last chance to reach you through The Numismatist, before the 1939 New York Convention sessions begin. Many months of planning for your entertainment and enjoyment are becoming reality. Only a few weeks remain. Don't leave your convention plans to the last minute. Room reservations should be addressed without delay to Mr. James M. McCabe, Manager Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Exhibition space is rapidly being taken up by reservations. Write promptly to William S. Dewey, 186 Beechwood Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., for exhibition cases. The New York Convention deserves your exhibit, and your exhibit deserves ample space in our Numismatic Show.

#### New York Invites You to the 1939 A. N. A. Convention.

Seven Associated Metropolitan New York Numismatic Societies.

The Metropolis of the United States, with its permanent attractions.

The World's Fair and its Fantastic Creations.

The American Numismatic Association and all your numismatic friends.

All of these want your presence, your company and your cooperation.

You really MUST ACCEPT our Invitation.

Come to the 1939 New York A. N. A. Convention, September 30 to October 5th, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

THE NEW YORK A. N. A. CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman.

For the publicity material and illustrations used for the coming convention of the A. N. A. and the World's Fair, The Numismatist desires to thank the general committee in New York, of which Moritz Wormser is chairman. This material was furnished the committee by the management of the Pennsylvania Hotel, the New York Convention and Visitors' Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, the New York World's Fair 1939 Inc. Press and Promotion Department, and Underwood & Underwood, photographers.

## Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

### DIRECTORY.

Akron Coin Club, Akron, Ohio—Meets third Monday of each month in the Tea



Room of the M. O'Neil Company. Mildred Metz, Secretary, 416 S. Firestone Blvd., Akron, Ohio.

**Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Thursdays (except during July and August), at the Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave. Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y.

**American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. M. Vernon Sheldon, Secretary, 915 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

**Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

**Ames Numismatic Society, Ames, Iowa**—Meets first Wednesday each month in Room 223 of the Memorial Union on the Iowa State College Campus. Walter P. Bohler, Secretary, 2419 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.

**Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Hotel Henry Grady. George M. Todd, Secretary, 1614 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**Baltimore Coin Club**—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

**Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Saul Steinberg, M. D. Secretary, 11 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

**Brooklyn Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month at Hotel Touraine, 23 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles P. Knoth, Secretary, 115-120 226th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

**Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. F. J. Herrick, Secretary, 2462 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Burlington Coin Club, Burlington, Iowa**—Meets alternately on first or second Monday each month, time and place being decided at regular monthly meeting. William Hockstad, Secretary, Burlington Community Chest, Burlington, Iowa.

**California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 545 La Jolla, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Canadian Numismatic Art Society, Winnipeg, Man.**—Meets every third Wednesday of the month in the board rooms of the Free Press Building, Carlton St., Winnipeg. Walter Sidloski, Secretary, 381 Harbison Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City**—Meets third Thursday of each month. Vernon L. Brown, Secretary, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

**Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. Rodney M. Stuart, Secretary, 15 Clyde Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

**Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Skyline Athletic Club, 188 W. Randolph St. I. T. Kopicki, Secretary, 2114 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Cincinnati Numismatic Association**—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. Chas. H. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Coin Club of Rhode Island**—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Old France Restaurant, unless otherwise mentioned, Providence, R. I. Kenneth A. Burke, Secretary, 12 Dewey Street, Providence, R. I.

**Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio**—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. E. P. Bowers, Secretary, 1340 W. Third Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

**Corn Belt Coin Club, Waterloo, Iowa**—Meets first Friday of each month at Cohagen Cabin at the "Y," Waterloo, Iowa. V. L. Belt, President, 227½ E. Fourth St., Waterloo, Iowa.

**Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.**—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. Marion L. Peckham, Secretary, Box 62, Homer, N. Y.

**Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas**—Meets second Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 710 S. Waverly Dr., Dallas, Tex.

**Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio**—Meets last Monday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., 117 West Monument Ave. Luther H. Whitt, Secretary, 127 McDaniel St., Dayton, Ohio.

**Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa**—Meets first Friday of each month at Y. M. C. A., 4th and Keo Way. Arnold E. Swanson, Secretary, 2100 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Wayne County Building, Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich. Wilfred Rowe, Secretary, 619 W. Maplehurst Ave., Ferndale, Mich.

**Fairfield County Numismatic Association, Bridgeport, Conn.**—Meets third Friday of each month at Bridgeport Art League, 528 Clinton Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. J. Norman Crosby, Secretary, P. O. Box 565, Bridgeport, Conn.

**Fugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.**—Meets second Monday of each month in the directors' room of the Commercial National Bank. Frank E. Hydson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1119, Shreveport, La.

**Greenwich Stamp and Coin Club, Greenwich, Conn.**—Meets first and third Fridays at the Y. M. C. A. Evelyn Chard Billings, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Greenwich, Conn.

**Hamilton Coin Club, Hamilton, Ohio.**—Meets third Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. King G. Earl, Secretary, 606 Haven Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

**Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.**—Meets third Wednesday of each month at Y. W. C. A. Building, 155 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. Eric H. Lind, Secretary, Box 93, Willimantic, Conn.

**Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.**—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. Perry Swofford, Secretary, 1963 N. Fifth St., Kansas City, Kan.



**International Emergency Money Club, New York City**—Meets second Wednesday of each month in New York City. Emil Di Bella, Secretary, 1352 University Ave., Bronx, New York.

**Jersey City Coin Club, Jersey City, N. J.**—Meets fourth Thursday of the month at Hotel Plaza. James W. Herwig, Secretary, 164 Forest Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.

**Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets third Friday of each month at San Francisco Museum of Art, Civic Center, 730 P. M. Roy Hill, Counselor, 569 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. Marshall Taft, Secretary, 465 Third Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

**Lehigh Valley Coin Club, Palmerton, Pa.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Palmerton Neighborhood House. Paul Ziegler, Secretary, 555 Lafayette Ave., Palmerton, Pa.

**Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.**—Meets alternately, one month the second Monday, following month the second Thursday, at the Union Trust Company Building, 28 West Mifflin St. Ray Rinden, Secretary, 1123 East Dayton St., Madison, Wis.

**Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month at 826 Dermon Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. Arthur H. Townsend, Secretary, care North Memphis Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

**Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Meets last Friday in each month at the Phister Hotel. N. J. Hoffman, Secretary, Thiensville, Wis.

**Missouri Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Blvds., St. Louis, Mo. J. S. Stevenson, Secretary, 212 Edwin Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.

**New Bedford Coin Club, New Bedford, Mass.**—Meets last Friday of each month in the New Bedford Postoffice Building. Margaret C. Dunlap, Secretary, 237 Court St., New Bedford, Mass.

**New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.**—Meets first and third Monday of each month in the Pennsylvania Power Company Building. John P. Boyles, Secretary, 318 E. Lincoln Ave., New Castle, Pa.

**New Haven Numismatic Society, New Haven, Conn.**—Meets last Friday of the month at Room 104, 18 College St., New Haven, Conn. W. C. Sanders, Secretary, 608 Dixwell Ave., New Haven, Conn.

**New Jersey Numismatic Society**—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Richard D. Nelson, Secretary, Taylor Road, Short Hills, N. J.

**New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

**Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.**—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

**Northwest Coin Club**—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. Paul Olson, Secretary, 616 S. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Northwest Iowa Coin Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa**—Meets third Monday of each month at Fort Dodge Y. M. C. A. P. H. Loomer, Secretary.

**Numismatic Society of Frederick, Md.**—Meets the second Monday of the month from September to June, inclusive, at the Potomac Edison Building, East Patrick St. Mrs. Louise S. Rhoads, Secretary, 127 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

**Oklahoma City Coin Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Meets third Monday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. H. W. Zeigler, Secretary, 3211 Military, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.**—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Raymond E. Moulton, Secretary, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.

**Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.**—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. J. V. LaMore, Secretary, P. O. Box 5608, Kenton Station, Portland, Ore.

**Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitecomb, San Francisco. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 1187 Kottenberg Ave., San Jose, Cal.

**Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Broad and Arch Sts. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Pittsburgh Coin Club**—Meets third Thursday of each month in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. Howard Gibbs, Jr., Secretary, 1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Quad-City Coin Club, Davenport, Iowa**—Meets every second Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport. Marjorie L. Ankeny, Secretary, 218 Essex Lane, Davenport, Iowa.

**Racine Numismatic Society, Racine, Wis.**—Meets second Friday of each month. Arthur E. Jones, Secretary.

**Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.**—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

**Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Floyd B. Newell, Secretary, 94 Monroe Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.

**Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.**—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, unless otherwise ordered, at homes of individual members as selected. Jacob G. Willson, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 15, State Capitol, Denver, Col.

**San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.**—Meets first Thursday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Thomas W. Voetter, Secretary, 1819 Sheridan Ave., San Diego, Cal.

**St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.



**St. Paul Numismatic Association, St. Paul, Minn.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 703 Pioneer Building. H. C. Dittman, Secretary, Club mailing address, 114 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn.

**Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.**—Meets the last Thursday of the month at 1411 Fourth Ave. Bldg., Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 11748 San Point Way, Seattle, Wash. Mail to 403 Crary Bldg., Seattle.

**Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

**Stark Coin Club, Canton, Ohio**—Meets first Monday at the Courtland Hotel. V. L. Stover, Secretary, 1222 Maryland Blvd., S. W., Canton, Ohio.

**Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.**—Meets first Tuesday of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Frank O. Webster, 338 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

**Tennessee Coin Club, Nashville, Tenn.**—Meets first and third Mondays of each month. Floyd L. Martin, Secretary, 800 Warner Building, Nashville, Tenn.

**The Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club**—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., The Bronx, New York City. David M. Bullowa, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio**—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szyperski, Secretary, 222 Austin St., Toledo, Ohio.

**Topeka Coin Club, Topeka, Kan.**—Meets last Thursday of month at the Chamber of Commerce. A. E. Robinson, Secretary, 417 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

**Triple-Cities Coin Club, Binghamton, N. Y.**—Meets first Monday of each month. H. M. Christman, Secretary, 274 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

**Trumbull Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Warren, Ohio**—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Y. M. C. A. (except in June, July and August). Clyde Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N. W., Warren, Ohio.

**Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

**Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.**—Meets first Monday of each month at Hotel Washington. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Waterbury Numismatic Society, Waterbury, Conn.**—Meets third Friday of the month at the Mattatuck Historical Society Bldg. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

**Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club**—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. Saul Bellus, Secretary, 559 S. Tenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Western Maryland Coin Club**—Meets third Wednesday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cumberland, Md. Holmes H. Cessna, Secretary, P. O. Box 133, Cumberland, Md.

**Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. Earl Coatsworth, Secretary, 914 Broadway, East McKeesport, Pa.

**Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio**—Meets first Thursday of each month at Youngstown Y. M. C. A., N. Champion St. A. F. Smith, Secretary, 57 Brooklyn Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

**NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB**—367th meeting, July 14th, Arthur W. Deas, President, presiding. Twenty members and one guest were present.

The topics for the evening were "Coins and Medals Relating to Royal Tours. Type United States Half Cents and Patterns. Type California Gold Dollars, Halves and Quarters, and California Gold Notes." Exhibits were made by the following:

Moritz Wormser: New issues: Switzerland, 1939, three commemorative 5-franc pieces—Shooting Festival, Lucerne; Industrial Exposition, Zurich, and Battle of Laupen 1339-1939.

W. R. Carpenter: Silver medal of Queen Victoria in re laying of cornerstone of the Royal Exchange, June 17, 1842. Visit of Prince of Wales (Edward VII) to India, October, 1875. Visit to Cardiff of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, July 13, 1907.

Silver medal commemorating the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, July 13, 1911. Bronze medal commemorating the visit of Prince of Wales to the United States in November, 1919, issued by A. N. S.

Also a bronze Coronation medal of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

D. M. Bullowa: 1893, Set of six wooden medals for Columbia Exposition. 1860, medal for visit of Edward VII as Prince of Wales to Canada. 1871, medal for visit of Peter II of Brazil to Belgium. 1911, 50 piastres, Turkey, for visit of Sultan to Adrianople. 1912, 50 piastres, Turkey, for visit of Sultan to Salonika. India brockage rupee with three strikings from reign of Victoria.



V. L. Brown: World's Fair token, oval in shape, silver. Bolivia, 10 centavos, 1936, nickel, and 10 centavos, 1937, nickel, new design. Food relief stamps, 25c, orange and blue, issued in Rochester, N. Y., May 1939.

G. W. Van Vorst: Collection United States half cents.

W. H. Arthur: Type collection of half cents from 1806 to 1857, and Washington half dollar struck in copper with ornamented edge.

William E. Arthur: United States half cent of 1829, mint luster.

Joseph Barnet: 97 different types of California gold quarter, half and dollars, octagon and round.

M. F. Kortjohn: Types of half cents.

W. S. Dewey: Two varieties of early Chinese "fish" money. Photostat of \$10 note of fictitious "Patriot's Bank," showing portrait of Admiral Dewey on obverse and advertisement of Paul Brick's Lunch Room (Boston, Mass.) on reverse.

O. G. Schilke: 1842 half eagle.

L. E. Cox: Half Cents, 1804, 1825, 1828, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1855.

F. C. C. Boyd: Brilliant proof 1838 half dollar, New Orleans Mint.

The publication committee, Mr. Barry, reported the Congressional bill S-101 to regulate the issuance of commemorative coins had passed.

The Convention Committee, Moritz Wormser, chairman, reported progress.

It was decided that the topics for the August meeting be: "Types of Large Cents and Recent Acquisitions."

**NEW YORK COIN CLUB**—368th regular meeting, August 11, 1939, Arthur W. Deas, President, presiding. Fifteen members were present. Hans Schulman, of Amsterdam, was present as a guest.

The topics for the evening were: "Types of Large United States Cents, and Recent Acquisitions." A paper read by Lewis M. Reagan, subject, "A Billion Dollars." This paper will be published in *The Numismatist*. Exhibits were made by the following:

W. Ray Carpenter: Collection of various World's Fair medals. Medal commemorating visit of George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada. This piece was donated to the exhibitor by the good graces of J. D. Ferguson, of Canada. First brass of Commodus showing "Vict.-Brit." on reverse. Second brass of Caracalla showing "Victorarae Britannacae" on reverse. Follis of Carausius struck at Colchester. Follis of Electus struck at London. Silver penny of Edward the Confessor. Silver penny of William the Conqueror. Crowns of Charles I, first and second types. Scottish Coronation medal of Charles I, by Simon. Coronation medal of George III. Coronation medal of Charles II, by Simon, (truly a beautiful piece). Half crown on Charles II, third issue. George III, proof copper halfpennies for Bermuda and Bahamas, twopence, and pattern halfpenny by Droz.

Moritz Wormser: New acquisitions, U. S. A. 1823 Half Eagle. Gobrecht Dollars, 1839 and 1836 with Gobrecht below base. Lucerne, Switzerland, Shooting Festival, 100 francs. Peru, 1930, 50 soles.

Hans Schulman: First King of Holland, Louis Napoleon, during the French occupation 1806-11, 1 guilder, 1809, very rare. The old Dutch colony of Ceylon up till 1798, when it was lost to the English, 2 Stivers of Salle, 1787. Dutch colony in British India, 1/8 stiver, the colony that was lost to the British. Plantation tokens of Sumatra and Borneo, issued because of lack of money. Shell money of the New Hebrides. Some antiquities, Earrings of Burma and Egypt.

Vernon L. Brown: Nelsonville, Ohio, wooden nickels, 100th anniversary, June 1938. \$1 First National Bank, Providence, R. I., dated Jan. 22, 1865, signed by Nelson W. Aldrich, President.

D. M. Bullowa: Wooden Presidential campaign medal, 1884, Blaine and Logan. 1874 Peru mining tokens, 50 and 20 centavos.

O. T. Sghia: Cents, 1796 Liberty Cap, 1797 Fillet, 1812, 1819, 1839 and 1844.

Lewis M. Reagan: San Francisco Mint, bar silver, 5.73 oz.

Arthur W. Deas: Belgium, 1939, 50 francs; Hungary, 1938 and 1939, 5 pengo; Switzerland, 1939, 5 francs, three varieties.

Joseph Barnet: Forty types of large cents; 21 varieties of 1853 cents; \$20, \$10, \$5, trial pieces of Clark, Gruber & Co., Pike's Peak, Colo., struck in white metal; 10c fractional currency, second issue, misprinted.



Wm. H. Arthur: A representative type collection of U. S. large cents from 1793 to 1857.

M. F. Kortjohn: Types of U. S. cents.

Le Roy E. Cox: Various large cents from 1803 to 1857; New York World's Fair silver medal.

The publication committee informed the club that the President had signed the Cochran bill, which prohibits the issuance of any more commemorative coins authorized prior to 1939.

Mr. Reagan, member of the Index Committee of The Numismatist, informed the club that the index is progressing. However, he did not believe that it would be published until the latter part of the year. He stated that it was impossible to issue these indexes at 50c., as the cost is prohibitive. However, The Numismatist would accept orders for these indexes up to the convention, and it is his opinion that after the Convention a subscription will cost \$1 per copy. This is a monumental work and the committee is to be congratulated on the progress it has made.

Moritz Wormser, chairman of the Convention Committee, reported progress and informed the club everything was going nicely and he expected a large crowd at the convention of the American Numismatic Association in New York.

It was regularly moved and seconded and carried that the topic for September meeting would be "United States Dimes and Half Dimes, and Freak United States Coins."

The president called on Mr. Schulman. Mr. Schulman has been out of town on an extended business tour and he informed the Club of his pleasure in meeting the various numismatists on his travels.

He attended meetings of various numismatic clubs, all of which he enjoyed very much.

**THE BRONX COIN CLUB**—Seventy-first regular meeting, July 26th. Fifteen members were present, as well as three guests.

Mr. Fortier, of Connecticut, a guest, was welcomed by the President and spoke briefly of his pleasure in being present. He invited all members of the Bronx Club to join the Connecticut outing planned for August 6th at his residence.

Max Schwartz and Lewis Freeman were elected to membership.

Mr. Wagner reported that the condition of his uncle, Mr. Hentgen, was improving. It was also reported that member Mr. Kimball was ill.

A letter was read from Mr. Kortjohn requesting the club's seal and membership list.

Considerable discussion was had regarding the advisability of insuring the Club's exhibits at the regular meeting night. This problem was discussed from every angle, and certain features were brought out, which indicated that each individual would be better protected if personal rather than Club insurance were carried.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blake: U. S. 1801 gold eagle.

Mr. Bullowa: U. S. Assay Office of San Francisco Mint bar. Nevada Silver bar issued by Ward Beecher Silver Mining Co. Siamese set of Maha Mangut bullet money: 4, 2, 1 and ½ tikal.

Mr. Freeman: 1801 and 1803 silver dollars, U. S.

Mr. Gallo: Silver dollars before 1800, and 1880 proof set.

Mr. Kortjohn: Two sets of Presidential tokens of the Cracker Jack Company and H. E. McIntosh. World's Fair Czechoslovakian pavillion medal.

Mr. Kosoff: 1930 Uruguay, 5 pesos Artigas centennial. 1809 and 1829 quarter eagles.

Mr. Roth: 1802 and 1803 silver dollars.

Mr. Sghia: New Rochelle Coin Club token. 1857 flying eagle cent, counter-stamped: A. T. BUTLER. 1851 large cent, J. M. GAGE. 1852 large cent, B. C. HOFF AND DEVINS AND BOLTON.

Mr. Schmidt: Large copper coins weighing more than an ounce; tiny gold, silver and copper coins and odd shaped pieces.

Mr. Schwartz: Majorca, 30 sous, 1808, Ferdinand VII. Groningen, 50 stivers, 1672.

Mr. Stein: A representative group of Roman consecration, memorial and restoration coins.



Mr. Vander Meer: Two silver coronation medals of James II, 1685. 1772 riksdaler of Utrecht, double thickness. Nymwegen, thaler, no date, Charles V (1515-55).

Mr. Wagner: Presidential inauguration medals of Lincoln, McKinley, T. Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding and Roosevelt (F. D.).

Mr. Zweier: Variety of foreign coins; commemoration medallions relating to visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to America in 1939.

**JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB**—July 27, President Zepfler presiding. Nine members and four guests were present.

Mr. Pukall displayed a pencil sketch of P. Stuyvesant and will get the Old Stockade picture by next meeting. A motion was made and seconded that we adopt Mr. Pukall's sketch together with a sketch of the Stockade for the club seal.

Mr. Arthur, in reporting on the progress of the A. N. A. Convention, stated that they are getting speakers for the Convention. He also pointed out that there will probably be a shortage of display cases for the exhibits. He will exhibit Washington coins. He also reported that the International Nickel Company is to exhibit nickel coins of the world. Mr. Pukall suggested that if we could have an additional case the Jersey City club should also exhibit. Mr. Carpenter is also to exhibit at the convention.

As the subject of the evening was coins from countries beginning with the letter "E," Mr. Herwig read a paper on where the coins were minted for Ecuador, East Africa, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia and Ethiopia.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Beute: French coins, Henry III, 1574; Louis XIII, 1627; Louis XIII, 1696; Louis XV, 1720, and Louis XVI, 1782.

Mr. Brookes: A medal commemorating the opening of the Panama Canal; Azores copper of 1751; Two-thirds of one dollar (paper) of Feb. 17, 1776, hand signed by Williams (Colonial U. S.). Several pennies (rolled) of New York World's Fair.

Mr. Abheiden: U. S. \$1 small-size silver certificate, Series 1934 and 1935. U. S. \$1 large-size silver certificate, Series of 1899, 1917, 1923, also fractional currency. Dominion of Canada 25c. fractional currency, July 2, 1923.

Mr. Pukall: British East Africa  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, proof, also many coins from Egypt, Ecuador, Uganda and other East African coins.

Mr. Van Vorst: Set of commemorative gold coins.

Mr. Arthur: Large cents dated 1821, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1851 and 1856. Hard Times token of Owen Sound, Ontario, used during the World War in exchange for one loaf of bread. A medal used as a souvenir at the A. N. A. Convention held in Chicago, 1920. Elder token issued in 1902 at Pittsburg.

Mr. Nettleship: Coins from Elbing, Eichstadt, Erbach, Estonia, Egypt, England, Ecuador, Erlangen, Erfurt, Eritrea, East Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia, Etruria, Emden, Essequibo and Demerara.

Mr. Carpenter: English crowns from Edward VI to George V, with the exception of Charles I and II. Four foreign decorations. Four medals of 71st regiment National Guard, N. Y. 12 Grecian coins.

Mr. Blake: Set of gold and silver Victoria 1887 Jubilee.

Mr. Zepfler: East Africa and Uganda 25c. and 5c. Egypt, 2 piastres, 5 millimes. Egypt (ancient), Marcus Aurelius, small bronze, 282-285 A. D. Esthonia, 3 marka, Ecuador, 1 centavo.

Mr. Bingham: Decorations received from the U. S. for his services in the World War also medal from Military Academy received as best rifleman.

Mr. Herwig: East African coins.

Mr. Arthur, Jr.: A metal disc that floated in a glass of water.

The secretary reported that he had received two applications and would turn them over to the committee.

It was decided to send Theo. Hentgen a "get-well" card in the French Hospital.

Mr. Nettleship reported that the Newark Club is anticipating the publishing of a book on "Numismatics in New Jersey." He requested us to help in this endeavor. The members were agreeable that any assistance they could give them would gladly do so.

Six pieces of Edward VIII coins, donated by Mr. Carpenter were raffled and won by Mr. Van Vorst, who turned them back to the club to be re-raffled. They were then won by Mr. Bingham.



**BROOKLYN COIN CLUB**—76th meeting, August 2nd, President Semple in the chair. Sixteen members were present.

It was decided not to hold our October meeting, since the date coincides with that of the A. N. A. Convention dinner.

The following were announced as the topics for the September meeting: Sales tax tokens and wooden nickels; United States coins with peculiarities (freaks, misstrikes, brokages and die breaks); British Asiatic coins.

Exhibits were shown as follows:

Mr. Hegarty: \$2 bank note of Hudson, N. Y., dated 1813.

Mr. Schwartz: Spanish necessity dollar-size silver coins; Barcelona, 5 pesetas, 1809; Gerona, 1 duro, 1809; Majorca, 30 sous, 1808; Saragossa, 5 pesetas, 1809; Majorca, 30 sous, 1821; Balearic Islands, 5 pesetas, 1823, and Cartagena, 5 pesetas, 1873.

Mr. Coffin: Saxony, gold ducat, John George, 1616.

Mr. Reagan: Tokens issued by coin dealers:—Stack's, Tatham, Logan, Guttag Bros., Evans, Watson and Idler.

Mr. Silverman: Iceland-America New York World's Fair medal; Prescott, Arizona wooden nickel.

Mr. Kraus: Paper money of Loyalist Spain; 2 peseta issue, 1938; 1 peseta and 50 centimos of 1937; 1 peseta of 1937 in brass.

Mr. Van Der Meer: Seven silver New Year medals from 1760 to 1768.

Mr. Ford: Broken bank bills:—\$1, \$2 and \$3 Florida, Atlantic and Gulf R. R. Co., 1861; \$1, \$2 and \$3 DeSoto Bank, 1863; \$10 Monticello Bank, 1866; \$5 Bank of Fernandina, 1860; \$5 Monongahela Valley, 1857; 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c. notes of the Summit Co. Bank.

Mr. Daukszy: 62 souvenir dollars, tokens and medals of various exhibitions and celebrations.

Mr. Semple:—Columbian Exposition medal, 1893; Brooklyn Bridge medal, May 24th, 1883; medal commemorating the Battle of Monmouth, 1878, with portrait of Washington on the obverse; Ulysses S. Grant medal, 10th annual dinner, 1896; U. S. 1856 Flying Eagle cent; U. S. pattern Flying Eagle cent, 1858; tradesmen's token, George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., July 4th, 1776, newspaper advertising.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB**—63d meeting, July 18, 1939, at the Thomas Paine Memorial House in New Rochelle. President White called the meeting to order. There were 21 members and 3 guests present.

President White gave a brief report on the life of Thomas Paine and of the Memorial House, which is located on part of the farm given to Thomas Paine by the State of New York.

Mr. Dewey reported that the Mount Vernon Daily Argus has created a Hobby Corner in its daily newspaper. Mr. Weidhaas has volunteered to supply them with articles on numismatics.

Mr. Kortjohn gave a report on the progress of the A. N. A. Convention.

Philip George de Carion was read and unanimously elected to membership.

Topics for the August meeting: Twenty five cents (1875 to date), coins of countries beginning with the letter R, items pertaining to the Panama Canal, and items of your own interest.

Mrs. Skipton presented to President White a book for the Club's library. This book was edited by Mrs. Skipton on the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Huguenots in New Rochelle. A similar book was presented to Mr. Dewey to be placed in the A. N. A. Library. The book is a limited edition of 200 and a splendid piece of work.

Topics for the evening: Twenty five cents (1796 to 1874), coins of countries beginning with the letter P, items pertaining to Independence Day and Lafayette, and items of your own interest.

Exhibits were as follows:

Frank Tarter: Lafayette dollar of solid steel blue color, and 1799 \$10 gold piece.

Mr. Lighte: Three-inch official medal of New York World's Fair; 1½-inch bronze medal of Czechoslovakia, and Trylon and Perisphere pressed out of Lincoln cent.

Mr. Massey: Sixteen 25-cent pieces from 1836 to 1934.

Mr. Bellus: Complete type sets of Palestine, Philippines and Panama.

Mr. Dewey: Bronze plaque of Lafayette, specimen of large hat money of Pahang, coins of Panama, Palestine and Poland.



Mr. Baker: Type set of twentieth century commemoratives in silver of the Kingdom of Prussia (1901-1918) and Union of Waldeck with Prussia (1929); set of Philippine commemoratives; Swiss 5 francs shooting festival at Zurich and 5 francs of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Laupen.

Mr. Kortjohn: Forty-four quarters, including 1796, 1804 and 1853 without arrows; coins of Palestine, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Peru, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Panama, Poland and Prussia.

Mr. Cox: Lafayette dollar, sesquicentennial half dollar, 25 cents of 1831, 1835, 1854 and 1856; four 1939 pieces of Italy.

**NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—71st meeting, August 10. Ten members and one guest were present.

In the absence of the president, Vice-President Husker was in the chair, and in the absence of the secretary, Mr. Nettleship acted in that capacity.

Mr. Wade read a number of items of numismatic interest as reported in the press.

Mr. Nettleship reported on the compilation of items of New Jersey numismatics, particularly with reference to a method of cataloging observed items.

It was decided that the New Jersey Numismatic Society request the use of one exhibition case at the forthcoming A. N. A. Convention. Mr. May was appointed chairman of the committee responsible for securing material and arranging for its display at the Convention.

Our guest, Edgar A. West, was welcomed and introduced to the society.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Dalley: Double struck \$3 gold proof; bronze medal of our late member, Alex. Julius de Lagerberg, by Menckel; \$1 Note of Clinton (N. J.) Bank, 1861.

Mr. Layte: Canadian \$1 of George VI and two Canadian medals of the Coronation, in silver and bronze.

Mr. Dodd: Swiss schützenthaler, and coins of Indo-China, Thibet, Nepal, Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. Nettleship: \$1 note, Protection & Lombard Bank, Jersey City, 1825; Medal of N. J. Horticultural Society, by Lovett.

Mr. Wade: Iceland commemorative set of 1930; 5 broken-bank notes, including two of New Jersey.

Mr. Brookes: Medals of Dickinson College, Panama Canal, and Ford Motor Company; coins of Isle of Man, Sierra Leone, Cracow, Corea and Venezuela.

Mrs. Brookes: Several Mexican coins and recent tax tokens, San Francisco Fair medal, and wampum of New Mexico.

Mr. May: Eight silver bullet pieces of Siam, classified as to ruler; military medals of Belgium, France, Japan, Poland, and Serbia.

Mr. Husker: 1926 set of Greenland coins.

**PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB**—July 13th. Forty-ninth meeting called to order by President Davidson, with twenty-six members and guests present.

The principal discussions of the evening referred to plans for the fall and winter meetings and plans for our representation at the A. N. A. Convention.

Scott's 1939 Standard Catalogue, the door prize, was won by President Davidson. Two Canadian Commemorative coins, were won by Mr. Moss for having the best exhibition of the evening. The following coins were exhibited:

Mr. Moss: 1929 Vatican set; 1939 modern English coins; English Maundy money; coins of the Iceland anniversary.

Mr. Reed: 1939 Irish shilling; Pine Tree shilling, and Oak Tree sixpence.

Mr. Tatnall: Old Irish coins and the current metal currency of Iceland, secured by him, during his vacation in that country.

**PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB**—August 10th. Fiftieth meeting called to order by President Davidson, with nineteen members and guests present.

President Davidson announced the death of our member, J. C. Lightfoot, Jr. By unanimous vote, it was resolved that in memory of one who was always active in the club and who took such a great interest in numismatics that a page be set aside in the minutes of our meetings in honor of Mr. Lightfoot.



Plans were discussed for an extensive membership drive in the fall and plans for the creation of a permanent public coin display in the city.

The exhibition vote was won by Mr. Young. Exhibitions included:

Mr. Young: A beautiful complete collection of dimes.

Mr. Leatherman: \$10 gold, 1903 over 1902, and a Lincoln cent with "In God We Trust" stamped twice.

Mr. Wismer: \$2 Merchant and Planters Bank of Savannah, Ga., of 1869, showing the original and first-time-used portrait of George and Martha Washington, by Stuart. This is the same portrait that is used on the current \$1 note.

**BALTIMORE COIN CLUB**—July 20, President Cockey presiding. Twelve members were present. Mr. Duffield acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Requard. Vacations were responsible for the absence of a number of members.

Greetings were read from Member McCormick, who is in Montreal.

The secretary was requested to write a letter of condolence to Member Philip G. Straus on the death of his nephew, who was a member of the 1939 graduating class at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

The program committee announced that at the next meeting Mr. Cockey would give a talk on "Depression Dollars of 1933," with an exhibit of specimens.

An auction was held, Mr. Warfield acting as auctioneer in the absence of Mr. McCormick.

**BALTIMORE COIN CLUB**—August 3. Fifteen members present.

Mr. McCormick entertained us with his experiences among Canadian numismatists upon his recent visit to Canada.

Mr. Straus reminded the members of the future status of commemorative half dollars and read clippings from papers in reference to the bill now before Congress.

This was our program night and we were much pleased to see the collection of privately minted silver tokens of 1933, made in Colorado, Montana and Nevada with an idea of doing something for silver in the early years of the depression. Mr. Cockey's paper on the subject was very well written and we learned considerable about the effort to spread the use of silver as currency by means of these tokens, and his exhibit was similarly very much worth while.

**TOLEDO COIN CLUB**—79th meeting, June 26, President E. P. Harker presiding.

C. C. Shroyer gave an interesting report on the Central States Numismatic Conference, which was held at Chicago.

Mr. Minick spoke on the interest that is shown in coin collecting among the Boy Scout troops, also the Toledo Boys' Club, formerly the Toledo Newsboys' Association.

Mr. Kabealo gave a brief but interesting talk on his experiences in coin collecting.

Former President E. P. Koehler is again attending the meetings after a serious illness.

Leo MacDonough displayed a new coin holder of his own making. Mr. MacDonough also treated the members with some moving pictures, and gave a brief talk on his experiences in going through the San Francisco Mint twenty-five years ago.

Preliminary plans were made for the first picnic to be held August 5th at the summer cottage of Leo MacDonough, at Sand Beach.

**HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**—Our usual meeting was postponed to Wednesday, July 12, due to having some distinguished guests from Nebraska and the surrounding cities from Kansas and Missouri.

The meeting was opened by the president, Dr. Helman. There were 39 members and guests present.

Following is a partial list of the displays:

Dr. Judd: Almost a complete set of U. S. silver dollars, with the exception of the famous 1804 dollar, in "proof" condition. There were a proof set of pattern dollars; one tray of private issue gold from \$50 to \$1. A set of



types in proofs of U. S. double eagles in another tray; set of 2c. pieces in proof, dating 1864-1873; silver 3c. pieces in proof dating 1851-1873; set of small cents from 1856-1939, all in proof condition; all dates of the 20c. pieces, 1875-1878, in proofs.

Oliver M. Arnold, from Denver, sent an oddity, a three-legged buffalo nickel.

Mr. Paris: All types of the silver dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and half dimes.

Mr. Rowold: A set of silver pattern dollars, some Chinese dollars, also some regular issue (U. S.) dollars.

Mr. Schmandt: Gold, silver and copper coins from Germany, Italy and the Papal States.

Mr. Remer: World's Fair medals of 1915 and 1939 of California.

Mr. Morgenroth: Gold 100 korona and dollar-size silver from Holland, Saxony, Austria, Bavaria and Holy Roman Empire. Also in paper, a set of Dr. Martin Luther issues of Eisenbach and Wartburg, Hungary, notgeld.

Mr. Ross: A complete set of Trade dollars in proofs.

Mr. and Mrs. Shuler kept the club in comfort with some refreshments.

An auction was held.

**COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—91st regular meeting, July 10, with President Dawson in the chair and twenty-five members and five guests present.

Dr. Henderson and Mr. Randolph made a report of the meeting held at Western Reserve in June.

After a short business session the meeting was adjourned and was followed by a short auction.

The outstanding feature of the evening was the exhibits by Michael Higgy and Mr. Kelly, of Dayton.

Mr. Higgy showed and talked on the 1794 dollar, a set of Trade dollars in proof, a complete set of uncirculated Liberty Standing quarters, a set of 3-cent and 5-cent nickels, small cents in proof, and a Gobrecht dollar with name in field.

Mr. Kelly had on display a 1794 dollar, 1776 dollar in pewter, a Fugio cent struck in silver, 1878 Japan Gold oban, 1820 Half Eagle and many more beautiful gold pieces and rare patterns, and last but not least one of the rarest coins shown was a Washington Half Dollar (original).

This was probably the finest display of rare coins ever shown at a Columbus meeting.

**ATLANTA COIN CLUB**—August 2. Twelve members and one visitor present, President Sanders presiding.

D. E. Peace read a paper on numismatics, which was interesting and well received. He also drew the coin which was presented the Club for that purpose.

J. J. Gonzales urged all present, and through them their friends, to attend the New York World's Fair during the A. N. A. Convention, as he is endeavoring to have the biggest delegation ever from Georgia for the convention.

Plans were discussed for our club's exhibition this fall at the First National Bank here.

**WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—August 7, President L. F. Dyson presiding. There were twenty-three members and two guests present.

Dr. W. R. Petty was elected to membership.

Frederic E. Hodge, secretary, was selected as a delegate to the A. N. A. Convention.

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Vanderwende, chairman of the entertainment committee. The subject of the evening was paper money, and the following members made exhibits and spoke on their exhibits.

Mr. Dyson: Virginia Colonial notes with denominations from 3 ½ dollars to 2,000 dollars, in both thick and thin paper.

Mr. Leachman: Colonial notes of Virginia, James River Bank note, obsolete notes of Virginia banks, Virginia county notes, Virginia corporation notes and Virginia Treasury notes.

By Mr. Vanderwende: Canadian notes: Last issue of George V, \$1 note



in English and \$1 note in French; first issue of George VI, \$1 bi-lingual note in English and French; \$2 note of Queen Mary; North Carolina notes, showing three types of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$10, and a set of fractional currency showing the first to fourth issue, with varieties.

Mr. Sigler spoke to some length on the early Continental currency.

Mr. Permoda: Chinese paper money, a one-cent note of 1854 and Confederate currency.

Others who spoke were Messrs. Weikert and Jameson.

The September meeting, falling on Labor Day, was postponed until September 11th.

**RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—17th meeting, August 11, John Carls presiding. Ten members present.

Exhibits at this meeting were as follows:

John Stewart: Complete Cuban gold set, Unc., 1 peso to 20 pesos. 1896 \$10 gold piece, proof. 1856 cent, proof. Louis XVIII medal, date 1795. 1875 Pope Pius IX medal with coat-of-arms.

Carl Borseth: Canadian \$5 and \$10 gold pieces, Unc., 1913. 1796 Unc. silver dollar.

John Chobanian: 1890-S \$20 gold piece, Unc. 1885 \$5 gold piece, Unc.

H. C. Voelker: One \$40 bill, North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo., extra fine.

**QUAD-CITY COIN CLUB**—July 13, with 19 members and two guests present. President Benson presided.

Most of the business session was given up to the report of the auction committee.

Mr. Wright suggested that a permanent auction committee be appointed. The president appointed Miss Ankeny, Mr. Wright, and Dr. Snyder, with Mr. Hahn to act as alternate.

After adjournment, a most interesting auction was held with Mr. Hahn as auctioneer. The material consisted of 67 lots of both American and foreign coins.

**WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB**—221st meeting, August 9, with Dr. Sargis presiding. There were 39 members and 34 visitors present.

Talks were given by Mr. Drewing on Martin Van Buren, our eighth President, and Dr. Sargis on Otho, the eighth Roman Caesar. The feature of the evening was a lengthy discourse on "Poland and Danzig; Their Coinages in the Past and the Present." It was delivered by Joseph F. Sawicki, ex-Municipal Judge.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Y. A. Sargis: Large bronzes of Otho, with similar busts on obverse but different reverses; one shows the emperor addressing his soldiers, the other, the bust of some unknown person. A denarius of Otho with the word "Securitas" on the reverse. Coins of Popaea, wife of Otho. Two pieces of Duchy of Warsaw money under the control of Saxony. Coins of Katherine II of Russia, Ted Turobinski (Polish king under the protection of the Russian Czar Alexander I). Tokens and medals of Martin Van Buren.

Howard D. Gibbs: 32 crowns chosen for rarity and beauty; first dated crown, 1484, second, 1486; two crowns dated 1479, but struck in 1505, rarities of Poland, Elbing, Thorn, and Danzig.

Michael Wetin: 100 Russian coins, representing all periods and reigns from Peter I to the present Soviet Union; double crown of Leopold I; two copper patterns of Germany for the denomination of 5 mark.

Ambrose P. Spencer: Hemidrachm of Aelolia; silver siglos of Artaxerxes I of Persia; sextans of Republican Rome; first bronze of Trajan with the reverse showing the bridge over the Danube.

Harley L. Freeman: \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 notes of the "Kirtland Safety Society Bank"; also the \$1, \$2, \$3 notes of the "Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co.", showing all known varieties and plate numbers.

Joseph F. Sawicki: Gold 10 ducats of King John Sobieski of Poland; group of Polish ducats from Wladyslaw, 1340, to the present day, many of which were struck at Danzig (Gdansk); dollars of Poland from Sigismund I to Friedrich August, Duke of the Duchy of Poland (Warsaw); Revolution set



of 1831 Polish coins, and coins of ancient Sarmatia and Poland from 300 B. C. to the present time.

John W. Gregor: Coins of Germany and many German states, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia.

An auction of 50 lots was held, after which the meeting was adjourned.

**DETROIT COIN CLUB**—366th meeting, July 20. Seventeen members were present.

A motion was presented to amend the by-laws so that the club could hold only one meeting each month during June, July, August and September each year, instead of two as at present. Action on this change will be taken on August 3.

Harry W. Rapp talked on Pedley-Ryan coins, silver, and Bryan money, and exhibited a nice set of the various Pedley-Ryan issues.

President Noyes outlined a comprehensive program for the fall meetings. Visitors are always welcome to the meetings.

**NORTHWEST COIN CLUB**—August 3, twenty-five members and guests were present.

Hjalmer Carlson displayed a part of his collection of dollar-size silver.

Carl Becken displayed Chinese Coins neatly mounted on individual cards, fully described and dated by a missionary who had formed the collection.

Paul Olson displayed ancient Greek and Roman gold coins and described them briefly.

John L. Montgomery distributed Canadian dollars and medals he had ordered for the club members.

Plans for the State Fair exhibit, first discussed at the July 20 meeting at the St. Paul Hotel, were completed.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Treiman, of St. Louis, Mo.

Chas. G. Hunt, of St. Paul, was admitted as a member.

**OMAHA COIN CLUB**—61st meeting, August 4. Fifteen members and two visitors present, with Vice-President Allwine in the chair. L. A. Hensley was elected to membership.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to investigate and arrange details for a luncheon at one of our coming meetings. Mr. Pilmaier, as chairman, Mr. Gill and Mr. Hamilton were appointed on this committee.

Mr. Allwine displayed numerous varieties and denominations of U. S. fractional currency—a very nice set, all uncirculated and mounted in album.

A lively auction conducted by Mr. MacNeill closed the meeting.

**NORTHWEST IOWA COIN CLUB**—July 17, President Dan F. Townsend in the chair.

Flowers were ordered sent to our deceased member, Henry Wheaton, in conjunction with the Northwest Iowa Stamp Club.

S. Z. Scott, Superintendent of Schools, Paton, Iowa, gave a very interesting paper on "Do You Know?"

Earl Williams, vice-president of the club, read the latest acts of Congress on commemorative coins.

An open discussion on pattern coins was very much enjoyed by all.

Displays were as follows:

Philip B. Nelson: framed collection of uncirculated and extra fine buffalo nickels.

S. Z. Scott: pattern 1855 flying eagle cent, and others.

**MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—58th meeting, with 21 members and one visitor in attendance. President Collura presided.

Mr. Gaulke read an interesting paper on his collection of medals, and also explained his collection of 56 U. S. gold dollars on exhibit. Mr. Stewart then explained the various other coin exhibits.

Mr. Stewart was then authorized to purchase a copy of Adams and Woodin's book on U. S. pattern coins for the club.

Adjournment was followed by a lively auction of about 50 lots. Exhibits were as follows:



Mr. Gaulke: Complete set of medals of the Society of Medalists of America, 1930-1939, 19 pieces. Also 56 U. S. gold dollars in choice condition.

Mr. Stewart: 1939, Switzerland, 100-franc gold, commemorative of the "Lucerne" Shooting Festival. Also a numbered Stone Mountain commemorative half dollar, No. 36.

**DES MOINES COIN CLUB**—41st meeting, with 13 members and 3 visitors present.

Two committees were appointed by our chairman, as follows:

Auction Committee—Russell McDonald, chairman; Arthur Kagin, and L. K. Ferguson.

Program and Display Committee—Dr. N. M. Hansen, chairman; W. P. Bohler, and Milton Radke.

Application of Carl Anderson for membership was approved.

Leon Smith conducted a "Professor Quiz" feature, which was both educational and entertaining.

Following adjournment our auctioneer, Earl Cole, conducted the auction, and it was one of the best we have had for some time.

**STARK COIN CLUB**—46th meeting, August 7, V. L. Oblisk, president, presiding. Twelve members and two visitors were present.

Terry Brown was admitted to membership.

The evening was devoted to plans for joint dinners, September 18, at Akron, and October 16, at Canton.

V. L. Oblisk was elected to represent the Stark Coin Club at the convention at New York.

A large display of bundles of fractional currency with original bands, uncut sheets of Continental currency and a number of rare encased postage stamps was made by Jos. P. Stack, of New York.

Other displays were as follows:

V. L. Stover: All types of U. S. half dimes and gold dollars.

Walter Welch: 1936-1939 inclusive proof sets.

V. L. Oblisk: A number of foreign coins showing coat-of-arms of each.

Wm. Bruce: Various U. S. dollars.

The usual auction was held after the meeting.

**CHICAGO COIN CLUB**—246th meeting, August 2, R. L. McBrien presiding. Sixty-eight members and seven visitors were present.

The applications of Thos. E. Donnelly and Percy A. Maschwitz for membership were approved.

Correspondence from the Canadian Art Society inviting members to attend their first convention was read and accepted.

The October meeting will be held the second Wednesday instead of the first Wednesday in order to give those attending the A. N. A. convention opportunity to attend a regular meeting.

The president introduced George Todd, Secretary of the Atlanta Coin Club, who was a visitor to our club.

Exhibits were as follows:

Arthur Rutz: New coins of Eire, 1939.

Dr. Jos. Reich: Medal, Peace of Hubertusburg, end of the Seven Years' War, 1763.

R. Smith: Uniface necessity crown struck by King John Sigismund Zapolya of Hungary during his wars against Maximilian.

D. C. Keefer: A three-inch first prize Chinese silver medal for the champion of All-China athletic convention held in Tsingtan, China, 1935.

Anton Budvitis: Russian lead plaque about 1600 entitling bearer to a pair of eyeglasses and a free meal. Commemorative coins of Nicholas I and Nicholas II, also Star of the Stanislaus Order.

M. A. Powills: German inflation money.

**BUFFALO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**—July 24, held at the home of our president, Dr. LeWin, in Bay Beach, Canada. Nineteen members and two visitors were present.

A buffet dinner was served by Dr. and Mrs. LeWin.

As darkness approached the meeting was called to order by the president.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held at Vice-President Williams'



home in Harris Hill. He supplied the secretary with detailed directions which will be mailed to the members.

Chas. Prickett was elected to membership.

The location of the August 28 meeting still being undecided, a suggestion was made by Mr. Spaeth that it be held at the Y Camp in Angola. Another suggestion was made that this date be made a ladies' night and that we accept Mr. Spaeth's invitation for the following date, that of September 11.

Mr. Williams gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the fundamental principles of our club and pointed out some of the possibilities of criticism which might be directed at the club by the uninstructed actions of new members. This question was discussed at length by President LeWin, Messrs. Spaeth, Wolsey and Meyers. It was decided that the points in question be taken up by President LeWin with the board of governors and the findings reported later.

It was the unanimous desire of the club that its appreciation of the pleasant evening be tendered Dr. and Mrs. LeWin.

An auction followed.

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**INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MONEY CLUB**—August 9, with five members and two guests present, vice-President Bullowa presiding.

Mr. Bullowa gave a report on the coming A. N. A. Convention and urged the members to attend, as this convention seems to be accepted by the many collectors as one of the most popular and outstanding collector-dealer gatherings that have been held in the East for many years.

Topics of the evening were as follows: Emergency money, scrip, sales tax, wooden money, continental currency, odd silver coins of foreign countries, coins of the U. S. and medals.

Exhibits were as follows:

D. M. Bullowa: Emergency money of Curacao, 3 stivers cut and counter-stamped on Spanish-American 8 reales.

A. Berliner: Various Chinese notes of Hongkong and Canton, from 10c. to 1 yuan and 1 dollar.

E. W. May: Colonial medal with seven bars for service in various African campaigns, issued by the French. Medal from Poland, 1920 Cross for Lithuanian campaign. Russia, Chevalier Cross, Order of St. Nicholas, the Miracle Worker.

A. Bloom: A beautiful collection of German-Austrian Prison war money, and a piece of emergency money printed on leather.

E. Di Bella: A collection of over 600 sales-tax tokens and Ohio sales-tax coupons, among which were the following scarce items: Warboys and White Log Tavern cardboard tokens from California; Kraemer Drug and Thompson's Restaurant cardboard tokens issued at Chicago, Ill.; 15-cent Superior pair and 15 dollar block Reserve without control numbers; imperforated Ohio sales tax coupons.

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**CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB**—138th meeting, August 1, President Van Rossem presiding. Sixteen members and four guests were present.

Mr. Hill, from San Francisco, spoke briefly on his visit here. He is seeking material to either be read at the A. N. A. Convention or published in *The Numismatist*. He also spoke of the Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco, of which body he is counselor. He also brought greetings from the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Mr. Wilson's junior night, which comes once a year, was set for the November meeting instead of October because of Mr. Wilson's intention to attend the national meeting during that month. November is election month. Mr. Wilson doesn't think his juniors will mind.

Wesley Hauptman gave another of his talks on "Small Cents" which exhibited his usual exhaustive research and preparation. The paper was so well received that a copy is being forwarded to *The Numismatist* for its approval.

At the close of the talk Dr. Harbeck made some potent remarks on comparative prices of equal issues of stamps and coins of the same denomination and condition, and wanted to know why. Mr. Wilson seemed to think that the advent of the cent, nickel and dime boards was the cause, many millions having been sold. There was much speculation on how many "numismatists" would grow from this novelty.





Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, New York City.

The United States Government has contracted to buy about \$2,000,000 worth of Chinese silver from the Chinese Government, according to an Associated Press dispatch. It was stated the silver—amounting to 6,000,000 ounces—is en route. Details of the shipment were closely guarded at the Treasury for fear of a Japanese blockade around the Chinese coast.

The silver, an official said, will be paid for at the rate quoted by the Treasury for foreign silver on the day it is turned over to this Government. At the current price of 35 cents an ounce, the consignment would be worth approximately \$2,000,000. This sum, it was said, could be used to buy raw materials in this country or to support the Chinese currency, which has been subjected to selling by speculators recently. The agreement to buy the silver was reached some time ago, it was stated. The fact the metal will arrive in the form of bullion indicated it might come by way of London, experts said.





# NEW YORK INVITES YOU

TO THE

## 1939 A. N. A. CONVENTION

It is important that you make your vacation plans now so as to include attendance at the New York Convention.

As a good Numismatist and as a loyal Association member you owe it to yourself and the Association to be with us and to help make the Convention a success.

It is 17 years since New York last had an A. N. A. Convention, and both New York and the Association have grown during the intervening years. This year's Convention has three big points to offer:

Come to see the attractions of the metropolis of the World, New York itself;

Take a view of the future through a visit to the World of Tomorrow, the New York World's Fair;

And last but not least enjoy the numismatic treat of a Convention with your old friends of the past and new friends that have joined our ranks, and view the numismatic treasures which will be displayed.

And here is just a suggestion: Plan to spend some extra time in New York before and after the Convention; for there will be much to see and much to do around the big city, and the big World's Fair.

This New York Convention will be unique, as our invitation is extended to you not by the New York Numismatic Club alone, but associated with it and cooperating with it in our entertainment efforts will be all the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Societies, viz.:

The American Numismatic Society.  
The Bronx Coin Club.  
Brooklyn Coin Club.  
Chase Bank Coin Society.  
Jersey City Coin Club.  
New Jersey Numismatic Society.  
Westchester County Coin Club.

All of these organizations and their individual members will try to show you a great time.

It should be YOUR objective to help us make the Convention a success, to give us the pleasure of your attendance, to bring your family and last but not least to bring with you interesting exhibits to show to your fellow collectors.

We shall try mightily to do our part and we need your help to do your part.

Remember the dates—September 30 to October 5th, the pleasantest time of the year—and the place, New York City,  
Hotel Pennsylvania.

**PLAN TO COME—NEW YORK INVITES YOU.**

**The New York A. N. A. Convention Committee**

**MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman.**



# CATALOGS

(Please note the plural)

—of the Fine Collections announced by me in the last issue of "The NUMISMATIST" are now in preparation for Sales this Fall.

The fine QUALITY Sales Catalogs are FREE if you are on my Mehling List. If not on my list, it is yours for the asking. No obligation on your part.

Your request gets you on my Mehling List. A bid or two now and then keeps you there!

Your present "Want List" invited. I may be able to do things to it.

Am also just as anxious to buy as I am to sell. Write me.

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## U. S. PATTERNS

1850 Ring Cent, Struck in Nickel but without the Perforations. A.-W. 121. Very Rare .....	\$15.00
1854 Cent, Copper, A.-W. 186 .....	5.00
1854 Cent, Copper, A.-W. 187. Fine .....	3.00
1855 Cent, Bronze, A.-W. 200. Fine .....	3.00
1859 Cent, Copper-Nickel, A.-W. 312 .....	7.50
1864 Cent, Composition, 90 Parts Copper, 10 Parts Tin. Ex. Rare, A.-W. 461. ....	40.00
1864 Cent, Bronze. Fine, A.-W. 466 .....	5.00
1868 Laurel Wreath Cent, made of Nickel. A.-W. 700 .....	10.00
1863 3 Cents, Nickel, A.-W. 814 .....	7.50
1869 Nickel, Struck in Nickel A.-W. 803 .....	5.00
1865 2 Cents, Struck in Nickel A.-W. 519. Ex. Rare .....	35.00
1869 Dime, Struck in Aluminum, A.-W. 790 .....	5.00
1869 Dime, Struck in Copper, A.-W. 796 .....	10.00
1859 Half Dollar, Struck in Copper, A.-W. 294. Very good .....	2.50
1859 Half Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 299 .....	7.50
1861 Half Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 347 .....	7.50
1862 Half Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 357 .....	10.00
1869 Ten Dollars, Struck in Aluminum, A.-W. 708 .....	20.00
1873 Trade Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 1298 .....	12.50
1873 Trade Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 1313 .....	12.50
1879 Gold Dollar, A.-W. 1606 .....	10.00
1861 Clark Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollars, Struck in Copper .....	10.00
1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Silver, A.-W. 42 .....	30.00

All of the above are in perfect condition unless otherwise noted.

### PROOF SETS

1879 8 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	18.00
1880 8 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	17.00
1881 8 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	17.50
1894 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	11.50
1895 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	13.50
1896 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	11.75
1897 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	12.00
1898 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	12.00
1899 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	12.25
1900 6 Pieces, Complete, Cent to Dollar .....	11.75
1936 5 Pieces, Complete, 1c to 50c .....	8.50
1937 5 Pieces, Complete, 1c to 50c .....	4.50
1938 5 Pieces, Complete, 1c to 50c .....	3.50
1939 5 Pieces, Complete, 1c to 50c .....	2.50

### PROOF DOLLARS

1862 .....	\$5.00	1878 .....	3.50
1863 .....	5.00	1879 .....	3.50
1866 .....	4.50	1880 .....	3.50
1869 .....	4.50	1881 .....	3.50
1870 .....	3.50	1882 .....	3.50

### PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

1873 .....	\$5.00	1880 .....	4.50
1874 .....	5.00	1881 .....	4.50
1877 .....	5.00	1882 .....	4.50
1878 .....	4.50	1883 .....	4.50
1879 .....	4.50		

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A CORDIAL WELCOME FROM OUR ENTIRE STAFF awaits all Convention, Fair and New York Visitors, at our place of business. Within 12 minutes, by B. M. T. Subway or Fifth Avenue Bus, from Convention Headquarters.

In the meantime we offer, out of our large stock, the following attractive selections.

### RARE U. S. MINTMARKED COINS.

#### HALF DOLLARS

1866-S with motto, V. F. ....	\$3.50
1862-S V. F. ....	2.50
1858-S V. F. ....	8.00
1863-S X. F. ....	2.50
1875-CC V. F. ....	1.75
1873-CC with Arrows, F. ....	7.50
1871-S V. F. ....	2.50
1875-S V. F. ....	1.75
1853-O Arrows, Ex. F. ....	3.50
1917-S obverse, F. ....	2.00

#### DIMES

1845-O Good . . . . .	\$1.00
1856 Large date, fine . . . . .	1.25
1856 Small date, fine . . . . .	.50
1898-O Very fine . . . . .	.50
1900-O Very fine . . . . .	.50

#### NICKELS

1885 Very Good . . . . .	\$ .50
1912-D Very Good . . . . .	.50
1927-S Very Good . . . . .	1.25

### GOLD COINS.

1878 \$3.00. Sharp, Uncirculated . . . . .	\$ 6.75
1813 \$5.00. Extr. Fine . . . . .	17.00
1853 \$20.00. U. S. Assay Office, 900 Thous. Fair . . . . .	37.00
Japan, Tempo Koban Kin, 31x60 m.m. see Munro, pl. 19, #2, fine, bent . . . . .	11.00
1907 Double Eagle, Roman numerals, St. Gaudens design, perfect. Wire-edge specimen . . . . .	42.00

### FOREIGN ISSUES

1929 Vatican City Set, commemorating Lateran Accord, Pope Pius IX, 100 Lire, gold; 10, 5, Lire silver; 2, 1 Lire, 50, 20, centesimo, nickel; 10, 5, centesimos, copper. In original case, complete . . . . .	\$23.50
1939 Switzerland, 5 Francs Silver. . . . .	2.50
Battle of Laupen Memorial . . . . .	2.35
Lucerne Shooting Festival . . . . .	2.35
Zurich Exposition . . . . .	32.50
1939 Lucerne Shooting Festival, 100 Francs Gold. Brill. Unc. . . . .	39.00
Complete set of above four Swiss commemoratives . . . . .	

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 1c., fine . . . . .	3.50
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G. G. Evans, 1c., very fine . . . . .	8.50
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# YOU HAVE A DATE,

And while you are in New York at the Convention it is probable that many of you will find your way to the Zoo in Central Park, in the same way that, when you visit London, you are almost sure to go to the Regent's Park Zoo.

Many of the animals to be seen in either of these Zoological Gardens are to be found represented on coins, and an interesting collection of Zoological specimens can be built up from this type of coin. Perhaps this is a new idea to you, but it is one which is growing in popularity among animal lovers.

Here are a few suggestions for starting such a collection:

Mauritius, AR, ½ Rupee 1934. Rev. A stag .....	\$0.60
East Africa, AR, 1 Shilling 1922. Rev. Lion .....	\$1.50
East Africa, AR, 5 Cents 1921. Rev. Lion .....	\$1.15
East Africa, AR, 1 Shilling, 1937. Rev. Lion .....	\$1.15
S. Rhodesia, AR, 2 Shillings 1932. Rev. Sable Antelope. Pf. ....	\$1.15
S. Rhodesia, AR, 2 Shillings 1937. Rev. Sable Antelope .....	\$1.00
Australia, AE, Penny 1938. Rev. Kangaroo .....	\$0.30
Australia, AE, Penny 1938. Rev. Kangaroo, Pf. ....	\$0.50
Australia, AR, 1 Shilling 1938. Rev. Ram's head .....	\$0.50
Australia, AR, 1 Shilling 1938. Rev. Ram's head, Pf. ....	\$1.15
New Zealand, AR, 2 Shillings 1935. Rev. Kiwi .....	\$0.60
New Zealand, AR, 2 Shillings 1937. Rev. Kiwi .....	\$1.17
New Zealand, AR, Sixpence 1933. Rev. Huia bird .....	\$0.25
Fiji, AR, Sixpence 1934. Rev. Turtle .....	\$0.25
S. Africa, AE, Farthing. Rev. Two Sparrows .....	\$0.25
Eire, AR, Half Crown 1937 or 39. Rev. A horse .....	\$1.15
Eire, AR, Florin 1937 or 39. Rev. A salmon .....	\$1.15
Eire, AR, Shilling 1937 or 39. Rev. A bull .....	\$0.40
(The 1939 Eire coins have a new obv. legend)	
Eire, Ni, Sixpence 1928. Rev. A dog .....	\$0.25
Eire, Ni, Threepence 1928. Rev. A hare .....	\$0.25
Eire, AE, 1d, ½d and ¼d 1928. Rev. Hen, pig and snipe ..	\$0.25
Great Britain, AE, ¼d 1938. Rev. A wren .....	\$0.20
Latvia, AR, 10 Cents, Pattern. Rev. A python .....	\$4.68
Italy, Ni, 50 Centesimi 1920. Rev. Lion .....	\$0.25
Italy, AE, 10 Centesimi 1920. Rev. A bee .....	\$0.15
Guatemala, AR, ¼ Quetzal 1924. Rev. A quetzal .....	\$0.60
Guatemala, AR, 10 and 5 Centavos 1924. Rev. A quetzal ....	\$0.35
Chile, AR, 5 Pesos 1927. Rev. Eagle .....	\$1.15
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*September 30 to October 5, 1939*

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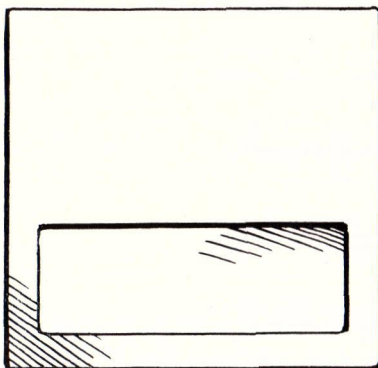
## Make This Acquaintance

Our Mr. MacIntosh will attend the 1939 A. N. A. Convention and will be pleased to meet both old friends and new. He will be interested in purchasing anything you may have for sale in the numismatic line from common U. S. and Foreign minor coins in quantity to the greatest rarities.

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# United States Gold QUARTER EAGLES

1834 V. Fine .....\$6.00	1871 Unc. Proof Surface
1836 Ex. Fine \$6.50. V. F. 6.00	\$10.00. Very Fine ... 8.00
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1843 Very Good ..... 5.50	on Face ..... 6.00
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1844-D Very Good ..... 9.00	1878 Unc. \$5.50. Ex. Fine 5.00
1844-C Very Good ..... 7.50	1878-S Ex. Fine ..... 5.50
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1852 Unc. \$6.00. Ex. Fine 5.00	1897 Unc. \$5.50. Ex. Fine 5.00
1852-C Fine ..... 9.00	1898 Unc. \$5.50. Ex. F. ... 5.00
1852-O V. F. \$6.00. Fine . 5.00	1899 Unc. \$5.50. Ex. Fine 5.00
1852-D Good. Scratch ... 9.00	1900 Unc. .... 5.50
1853 Unc. \$6.00. Ex. Fine 5.50	1901 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1854 Very Fine ..... 5.00	1902 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1854-O Ex. F. \$6.50. V. F. 6.00	1903 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1855 Ex. Fine ..... 5.50	1904 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1856 Ex. Fine \$6.00. V. F. 5.50	1905 Proof \$7.50. Unc. ... 5.00
1856-S Fine ..... 6.00	1906 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1857 Ex. F. \$6.00. V. F. ... 5.50	1907 Proof \$8.00. Unc. ... 5.00
1857-O V. F. \$7.00. Fine.. 6.50	1908 Sand Blast Pr. \$8.50.
1858 Very Fine ..... 5.50	Unc. .... 5.00
1858-C Fine ..... 8.00	1909-10-11 Unc. .... 5.00
1859 V. F. \$6.50. Fine ... 6.00	1911-D Unc. \$10.00. X. F.
1859-D Fine ..... 20.00	\$8.00. V. F. .... 7.00
1861 Unc. .... 6.00	1912-13-14-14-D Unc. .... 5.00
1862 Very Fine ..... 6.00	1915 Ex. Fine ..... 5.00
1865-S V. F. \$7.50. V. G. 6.50	1925-D Ex. Fine ..... 5.00
1866-S V. G. \$5.50. Fine.. 6.00	1926-27-28 Unc. .... 5.00
1867-S V. F. \$8.00. V. G. ... 6.00	1929 Unc. (last year) .... 5.00
1868-S Very Good ..... 5.50	1915 Pan.-Pacific. Unc. ... 14.00
1870-S Very Good ..... 6.00	1926 Sesqui-Cent. Unc. ... 4.75

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

# Public Auction Sale

Our next sale will be held early in October. Many items of interest will be offered as follows:

A complete collection of Gold Dollars, including every known mint.

Quarter Eagles, 1798, 1806 over 5, 1826, 1827, 1834 Motto over Eagle, 1848 CAL, 1854-D., 1855-D., 1856-D, and 1863, in choice condition.

Silver Dollars, 1794, 1836 Gobrecht below base, 1838, and many others.

Collection of Hard Times Tokens, one of the largest offered in years, including many rarities in superb condition.

A splendid collection of English Silver Coins in unusual condition, together with Greek and Roman Silver and Bronze coins, also many other series too numerous to mention.

A fine catalogue, which will contain several photographic plates, showing some of the rarities included in this sale, will be forwarded to those on our mailing list and to other collectors who are interested.

Substantial cash advance can be made on collections consigned to us for auction.

We are also in the market to buy large collections for outright cash.

All are cordially invited to attend this splendid sale.

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# **Important Auction Sale of Coins to Be Held Following The A. N. A. Convention**

**Catalogued by**

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A fine Collection of United States Coins, including gem specimens in every series. Choice early Silver, Superb Cents and Half Cents, Complete sets of Proof Coins and Minor Coins, Rare Patterns, et cetera. Rare Foreign and Ancient Coins, including Silver Dollars and Greek Coins in superb condition.

**TO BE SOLD**

**THURSDAY and FRIDAY  
October 5th and 6th, 1939**

**WALTER S. SCOTT, Auctioneer.**

**Sale Conducted by**

**J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc.**

**1 West 47th Street, New York**

Catalogues will be ready three weeks before the Sale, and those who are not on our regular mailing list may secure a copy on request. As is customary, a list of prices realized will be sent free to all bidders.



# September Specials

1796	over 95	\$5.00, small eagle, ex. fine with mint luster. A real rarity	... \$125.00
1806	\$5.00	ex. fine	17.50
1807	\$5.00	ex. fine	17.50
1810	\$5.00	ex. fine	17.50
1813	\$5.00	very fine. A nice coin for a type collector	17.50
1834	\$5.00	very fine, an edge nick	10.00
1835	\$5.00	very fine, an edge nick	10.00

Here is a wonderful opportunity for an advanced collector. The following coins are offered in a set and will not be broken into single items:

1795	\$10.00	very fine.	1800	\$10.00	uncirculated.
1796	\$10.00	uncirculated.	1801	\$10.00	extremely fine.
1797	\$10.00	very fine.	1803	\$10.00	uncirculated.
1798	\$10.00	4-star, very fine.	1804	\$10.00	very fine.
1799	\$10.00	uncirculated.			

These coins are real rarities and are offered as a set for ..... \$750.00

1795	\$10.00	very fine	70.00	
1797	\$10.00	very fine	45.00	
1799	\$10.00	very fine	35.00	
1801	\$10.00	very fine	35.00	
1803	\$10.00	very fine	45.00	
1804	\$10.00	very fine	90.00	
1885	\$20.00-CC	very fine	45.00	
1907	\$20.00	Roman Numerals, ex. fine	37.50	
1907	\$20.00	Roman Numerals, uncirculated	40.00	
1907	\$20.00	Arabic Figures, ex. fine	40.00	
C. Bechtler Muleing with A. Bechtler reverse, 141 G, 20 C, Unc., with die break. A real rarity				150.00
1849	\$5.00	Oregon Exchange Co., weak as usual, otherwise fine	125.00	
1861	\$10.00	Clark Gruber & Co., ex. fine	35.00	
1852	\$10.00	Augustus Humbert, third variety, with die break, fine	45.00	
1851	\$50.00	Augustus Humbert, date weak, otherwise fine	210.00	
1852	\$50.00	United States Assay Office. This coin is strictly very fine and would be classed by many as extremely fine	400.00	
1915	Panama-Pacific set 2 \$50.00, 1 \$2.50, 1 \$1.00 and 50c. silver in the original box, all uncirculated			600.00
Complete set of 9 commemorative gold dollars and 2 quarter eagles, all uncirculated				90.00
Mexico Oaxaca mint 20 pesos, 10 pesos, and 5 pesos, very fine and rare				50.00
U. S. Gold dollars, small size, date of our selection, fine or better, at				2.25
U. S. Gold dollars, large size, date of our selection, fine or better, at				2.50
U. S. Three dollars, date of our selection, all fine or better, at				6.50
Complete set of Lincoln Head cents, all strictly uncirculated and in a Lincoln Cent Holder				67.50
1776	Currency Dollar, Restrike, Unc. One sold in Bluestone's sale a few years ago for \$40.00. Rare			22.50

All Coins Are Guaranteed As Genuine Unless Otherwise Listed.

## BOOKS

Scott's Gold and Silver 1916 Edition (Reprint), cloth cover	\$ 2.00
Doughty's United States Cents, 1934 (Reprint), cloth cover	3.00
Doughty's United States Cents, 1934 (Reprint), paper cover	2.00
Cents and Half Cents, by Crosby, 1933 (Reprint)	4.00

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Gold Dollars, Quarter Eagles, Three Dollars, Stellas, Half Eagles, Eagles, Double Eagles, Fifty Dollars, Panama-Pacific Sets, Commemorative Gold Dollars, and Quarter Eagles, also other worth-while material.

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A splendid opportunity for a collector to present this collection to his favorite Museum, School, or Library.

All are mounted on Velvet Pads. The collector who originally put this collection together advised us he spent close to \$14,000.00. We offer this remarkable group for \$8,400.00. It is unquestionably one of the best collections in America.

We also offer a collection of 901 different military cap emblems from Austria pertaining to the last War. Second best collection of this type in existence. First is in the military Museum in Vienna. All mounted on Velvet Pads. Price \$1,000.00.

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1936 P-D-S\_\_\_\_\_ \$6.75 per set

1938 P-D-S\_\_\_\_\_ \$8.75 per set

**These prices include postage and insurance.**

Both issues were limited and have been sold by the Arkansas Centennial Commission at \$10.00 per set.

At this price the supply will soon be exhausted. First come, first served.

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# OCTOBER 25, 1939

## AUCTION OF THE COLLECTION

**Grandduke Georg Michailovitsch of Russia,**  
**FIRST SECTION,**

**Russian Coins and Medals, Gold and Platinum,**  
**Including Rarities of the First Order.**

Catalog, 687 lots and 17 plates of illustrations,  
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**8 Schwanenplatz Lucerne, Switzerland**

### HALF CENTS

1850 V. F.	\$ .60
1855 Unc.	1.10

### SMALL CENTS

1857 F.E. Unc.	1.00
1859 Unc.	.86
1860 Unc.	.80
1862 Unc.	.50
1863 Unc.	.45
1875 Proof	1.75
1876 Unc.	2.00
1880 Proof	.70
1881 Proof	.70
1882 Proof	.70
1893 Proof	.70
1894 Unc.	1.00
1895 Unc.	.40
1896 Unc.	.40
1904 Unc.	.30
1907 Unc.	.20
1908-S Unc.	1.00
1909 Unc.	.15
1909-S Unc.	3.75

### NICKELS

1913-S Type	
11, Unc.	4.00
1938-P	} .75
1938-S	
1938-D 2 Ty.	
1912-S Ex. F.	2.75

### DIMES

1831 Unc.	\$1.25
1834 F.	.25
1856 Unc.	.75
1857 Unc.	.50
1858 Unc.	1.10
1909 Unc.	.65
1937 Brill. Pf.	1.00

### QUARTERS

1831 Brill. Unc.	2.25
1906 Brill. Unc.	1.00
1917 Ty. I, V.	
F.	.45
1930 Brill. Unc.	.90

### HALVES

1823 V. F.	.75
1828 Unc.	2.25
1916-D On	
Obv. V. G.	1.00

### LARGE CENTS

1797 G., 1822 F.	
1847 V. F., 1850	
V. F., 1853 V. F.	
1857 Sm. D., V.	
F.	.80 ea.
1798 V. G., 1829 V.	
F., 1840 V. G.	
1850 V. F., 1854	
F., 1856 St. 5, V.	
F.	.60 Ea.

### LARGE CENTS

1826 G., 1830 G., 1832 G., 1838 F., 1840	
V. G., 1841 F., 1844 F., 1846 L. D., F.	
1847 F., 1848 F., 1850 V. G., 1851 F.	
1852 G., 1853 F., 1854 F., 1855 St. 5,	
F., 1856 I. T. 5, V. F.	.20 Ea.

1844 V. G., 1845 V. G., 1846 Sm. D.,	
G., 1851 G.	.10 Ea.
1876 3c nickel, brill. proof	\$1.50

1835 Half Cent. Ex. F. Die break in	
"L" in Liberty. Rare so	1.00

1836 Half Dime. Ex. F.	.40
------------------------	-----

1938 Proof Cents	Ea. .25
------------------	---------

1939 Unc. Jefferson Nickels. Roll	\$2.75
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Large Cent. 1820 Unc. Golden	
Brown Crosby A-13	\$1.75

Large Cent. 1820. Red. Unc.	\$1.50
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Large Cent 1836 A-3 Golden Brown	1.50
Complete Set of Buffalo Nickels in	
card. All Dates and Mints. Fine	
to Uncirculated. A Bargain	\$20.00

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1861	.....	4.00	1874	.....	2.50	1887	.....	.60	1900	.....	.75	
1862	.....	.60	1875	.....	2.50	1888	.....	.75	1901	.....	.75	
1863	.....	.59	1876	.....	3.00	1889	.....	.60	1902	.....	.50	
1864 CN	.....	.75	1877	.....	7.50	1890	.....	.60	1903	.....	.50	
1864 Br	.....	1.00	1878	.....	2.25	1891	.....	.60	1904	.....	.50	
1864 L	.....	9.50	1879	.....	1.25	1892	.....	.60	1905	.....	.50	
1865	.....	.75	1880	.....	1.00	1893	.....	.75	1906	.....	.50	
1866	.....	3.50	1881	.....	.75	1894	.....	.60	1907	.....	.50	
1867	.....	3.50	1882	.....	.75	1895	.....	.60	1908	.....	.40	
1868	.....	3.50	1883	.....	.75	1896	.....	.60	1908-S	.....	2.00	
1869	.....	3.50	1884	.....	.75	1897	.....	.75	1909	.....	.40	
1870	.....	5.00	1885	.....	1.75	1898	.....	.75	1909-S	.....	5.00	
Complete Set Indian Head Cents, 1857-1909-S												\$100.00

## UNCIRCULATED LINCOLN CENTS

1909 VDB	...	\$ .15	1916	.....	\$ .40	1924-S	.....	\$3.00	1931-S	.....	\$ .35
1909	.....	.15	1916-S	.....	1.25	1924-D	.....	5.00	1931-D	.....	.75
1909-S VDB	.....	2.50	1916-D	.....	1.00	1925	.....	.25	1932	.....	.30
1909-S	.....	2.00	1917	.....	.35	1925-S	.....	4.00	1932-D	.....	.35
1910	.....	.39	1917-S	.....	1.25	1925-D	.....	1.50	1933	.....	.30
1910-S	.....	.50	1917-D	.....	1.00	1926	.....	.50	1933-D	.....	.15
1911	.....	.30	1918	.....	.35	1926-S	.....	4.00	1934	.....	.15
1911-S	.....	2.25	1918-S	.....	1.75	1926-D	.....	1.25	1934-D	.....	.15
1911-D	.....	1.00	1918-D	.....	1.75	1927	.....	.25	1935	.....	.10
1912	.....	.40	1919	.....	.35	1927-S	.....	2.00	1935-S	.....	.10
1912-S	.....	1.50	1919-S	.....	1.75	1927-D	.....	1.75	1935-D	.....	.10
1912-D	.....	2.50	1919-D	.....	1.00	1928	.....	.25	1936	.....	.10
1913	.....	.40	1920	.....	.30	1928-S	.....	1.50	1936-S	.....	.10
1913-S	.....	3.50	1920-S	.....	1.25	1928-D	.....	1.50	1936-D	.....	.10
1913-D	.....	3.25	1920-D	.....	1.00	1929	.....	.20	1937	.....	.05
1914	.....	1.50	1921	.....	.35	1929-S	.....	.20	1937-S	.....	.05
1914-S	.....	4.00	1921-S	.....	3.00	1929-D	.....	.75	1937-D	.....	.05
1914-D	.....	6.00	1922-D	.....	1.00	1930	.....	.15	1938	.....	.05
1915	.....	1.75	1923	.....	.35	1930-S	.....	.25	1938-S	.....	.05
1915-S	.....	2.25	1923-S	.....	5.50	1930-D	.....	.40	1938-D	.....	.05
1915-D	.....	.75	1924	.....	.40	1931	.....	.35	1939	.....	.75
Complete Set Lincoln Cents, 1909-1939											
											\$65.00

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1794 about good, H-26.	1822 ex. fine, H-3.	1844 fine.
1795 v. good to fine, H-5.	1823 fine, H-3.	1846-O good.
1795 fine, similar to	1823 ex. fine, H-1.	1847 O good.
H-26.	1824 ex. fine, H-5.	1850-O ex. fine.
1802 ex. fine.	1825 fine, H-10.	1853 ex. fine, arrows
1805 fine, H-4.	1826 ex. fine, H-4.	1854-O v. fine.
1806 a. fine, holed, H-6.	1826 ex. fine, H-7.	1855-O v. good.
1807 fine, H-3.	1827 fine, H-10.	1856 ex. good.
1807 v. fine, H-2.	1827 ex. fine, H-13.	1857-O ex. good.
1808 ex. fine, H-4.	1827 ex. fine, H-6.	1858-O v. fine.
1808 fine, H-6.	1828 a. unc., H-7.	1859-S good.
1809 v. fine, H-5.	1829 ex. fine, H-5.	1860 v. good.
1809 ex. fine.	1830 ex. fine, H-9.	1861 fine.
1810 v. fine, H-2.	1830 ex. fine, H-8.	1862-S good.
1811 n. unc., resembles	1830 fine, H-1.	1865-S good.
H-3.	1831 fine, H-6.	1866 v. fine s. muti.
1812 fine.	1831 fine, H-1.	1867-S good.
1812 v. fine, H-4.	1832 ex. fine, H-2.	1869-S good.
1813 fine, H-4.	1832 ex. fine, H-5.	1870 good.
1814 ex. fine, H-2.	1833 fine.	1871-S ex. fine.
1817 v. fine, H-7.	1834 ex. fine, H-7.	1872 fine.
1818 ex. fine, H-11.	1834 fine, H-8.	1873 ex. good, arrows.
1819 v. fine, over 18.	1835 ex. fine.	1873 fine, arrows.
1820 fine, H-6.	1836 fine.	1873 ex. good, no arrows.
1821 ex. fine, H-3.	1837 p. unc., H-1.	1874 v. good.
1821 fine, H-4.	1838 ex. fine.	1876 fine.
1822 good, H-1.	1842 v. good.	1877 ex. fine.

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Lincoln Cents—1910-S to 1915-S and 1926-S, fine, \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.  
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 1938-S Mint Uncirculated Jefferson Nickels 40 for ..... 2.50

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\$50.00 Aug. Humbert, 880 fine, very good condition .....	\$185.00
\$50.00 Aug. Humbert, 887 fine, very good condition .....	210.00
\$20.00 Clark Gruber, Pike's Peak, 1861, fine .....	275.00
\$10.00 Pike's Peak, 1860, fine condition .....	65.00
\$20.00 Kellogg, 1854, V. fine .....	60.00
\$20.00 Kellogg, 1855, V. fine .....	60.00
\$20.00 Moffat, 1853, V. fine .....	65.00
\$5.00 Moffat, 1850, fine .....	20.00
\$10.00 St. Gaudens, 1907, Sand Blast Proof .....	30.00
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Genuine Calif. Gold Half or Quarter Dollars, fine, each ...	2.00

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U. S. Cents, 1794, 95, 98, 1800, 1801, 02, V. fair, each .....	\$ .75
Bryan Dollar, by Spaulding, Silver, X. Fine .....	4.75
Montreal Side View Half-Penny 1839, X. fine .....	27.50
China Dollar, 1896-1908, Bust of Empress, rare, Unc. ....	7.50
Morocco, 1781, crown, very rare, fine .....	10.00
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75 all diff. foreign copper .....	1.50
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1937 NEW ZEALAND set of ½ crown, florin, 1 shilling, 6d. and 3d.	Unc.	3.25
1937 CANADA set of \$1.00, 50c., 25c., 10c. silver and 5c. nickel, and 1c. copper	Unc.	3.00
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1937 and 1938 PRETORIA set of 8 coins, consisting of ½ crown, 2 shillings, 1 shilling, 6d. and 3d. silver and 1d., ½d. and ¼d. copper. In beautiful case	Proof	4.50
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**Lincoln Head Cents:** Set of 25 pcs. 1930 to 1939 (P, S, D Mints) (Cat. \$6.40), \$3.20, Uncirculated.

Uncir.: 1929-S, 25c., 1930, P, S, 6c.; 1931-S, 35c.; 1932, 25c.; 1933, 30c.; 1933-D, 15c.; 1934-P, D, 5c.; 1935-P, S, D, 4c.; 1936-P, S, D, 3c.; 1937-P, S, D, 2c.; 1938-P, S, D, 2c.; 1938-D, 3c.; 1939, 2c.

**PROOFS:** 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, at 75c.; 1914, 1915, at \$2.50 ea.

**Uncir. Nickels** (Buffalo): Set of 15 pcs. 1930 to 1938 (P, S, D Mints), (Cat. \$5.45), \$2.75; 1927-D, \$1.20; 1936-D, 12c.; 1937-P, S, D, 9c.; 1938-D, 9c.

(Jefferson) 1938-P, S, D, 9c.; 1938 Proof, 50c.; 1939-P, 9c.; 1939 Proof, 30c.

**Uncir. Quarters:** 1918-S (cover 17), \$40.00

Have 1924-D (Catalog value \$15.00), will trade for your other duplicates.

**Early Half Dollars:** 1795 to 1836, at 90c. ea.

**Uncir. Halves:** 1934-D, 1935-D, 1936-D, at 90c.; 1937-D, 1938-D, 1939, at 75c.

1922 Grant Commem. (with star), \$37.50.

1937 PROOF HALF DOLLS., 90c. ea.

**Proof Sets:** 1936, \$8.25; 1937, \$4.00; 1938, \$3.00; 1939, \$2.00. (All include 5 pcs.)

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	1st Issue	2nd Issue	3rd Issue	4th Issue	5th Issue
3c. . . . .			.35	..	..
5c. . . . .	.30	.35	.40	..	..
10c. . . . .	.40	.50	.30	.30	.25
15c. . . . .	..	..	.75	..	..
25c. . . . .	.75	\$1.25	.60	.45	.40
50c. . . . .	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	.75

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1804, 1807, 1809, 1832, 1834, 1835, 1851, 1853. Very Good to F. at \$ .40	
LINCOLN CENTS	
1909 V. D. B. Unc. ....	.10
1909 Unc. ....	.25
1909-S V. D. B. Fine \$1.25; V. F. \$1.65; Unc. Brown .....	2.65
1914-D V. G. .50; Fine .....	.85
1914-S F. .20; V. F. ....	.40
1922-D F. .15; Die F. ....	.85
1929-P S. Unc. each .....	.30
1931-S F. .15; V. F. .35; Unc. ....	.50
1933-D Unc. ....	.15
1934 to date P-S-D Unc. ....	.05
1931 F., 1931-D F., each .....	.15

INDIAN CENTS	
1857, 58 Fine at .....	.30
1859, 60 V. F. at .....	.30
1861 V. G. .35; F. ....	.65
1862, 63, 64 V. F. at .....	.25
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 rolls, \$1.50 per 100, \$7.25 per 500, \$12.50  
 per 1000.  
 1938-D per roll \$1.50, 500, \$7.25, per  
 1000, \$13.50.  
 1936-S-D-P in rolls, per 100, \$3.00; 500,  
 \$13.00.  
 1935-S and D in rolls, per 100, \$3.50;  
 500, \$15.00.  
 1934-D and P in rolls, per 100, \$8.00;  
 500, \$35.00.  
 1933-D in rolls, per 100, \$10.00; 500,  
 \$40.00.  
 1931-P in rolls, per 100, \$22.00.

### UNCIRCULATED NICKELS

- 1939-P, 1938-S, P, D Jefferson, per  
 roll, \$3.00; 5 rolls, asst., \$14.00, 10 rolls,  
 asst., \$27.00.  
 1933-D, 37-S, D, P Buffalo, per roll,  
 \$3.00; 5 rolls, asst., \$14.00; 10 rolls,  
 asst., \$27.00.  
 1936-S, D, P, per roll, \$3.50; 1935-S,  
 per roll, \$3.50.

### UNCIRCULATED DIMES

- 1939-P, per roll, \$6.00. 1938-S, D, P,  
 per roll, \$6.00. 36-P and D, 35-S, per  
 roll, \$10.00.

### UNCIRCULATED QUARTERS

- 1939-P, 1938-S and P, per roll, \$12.00.  
 1937-S, per roll, \$13.00. 1936-S, per  
 roll, \$17.00. 1935-S, per roll, \$20.00.  
 1934-D, each \$1.00. 1928-D, each \$1.00.  
 1926-D, each, \$1.00. 1932-S, each \$1.00.

### UNCIRCULATED HALVES

- 1938-D and P, per roll, \$13.00; each  
 75 cts.  
 1937-S and D, 36-S and D, per roll,  
 \$13.00.

Postage and insurance extra on orders  
less than \$3.00.

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**MANTANUSKA (Alaska) TOKENS**

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Complete set of 8 denominations, 1 cent to \$10 dollars, aluminum, V. F. to Unc. .... \$1.75

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Collection of 27 different, unc., incl. the scarce Missouri "milk-bottle cap" tokens. Metal and cardboard ... \$.50  
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Send for latest revised list. Free upon request.

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**COINS**

- U. S. Cents—1908-S Indian head, Fine 50c., Very fine 75c., Ex. Fine with traces of red, some would call them Unc., \$1.00 each.
- 1909-S Indian head, Fine to V. F. \$2.50 each.
- 1909 V.D.B., Unc. Brilliant 10c. each.
- 1909-S V.D.B., Unc. \$2.25 each.
- 1909-S Lincoln, Unc. \$1.50 each.
- 1910-S Unc. 30c. each.
- 1919-S Unc. \$1.25 each.
- 1920-D Unc. 75c. each.
- 1925-S Unc. \$2.50 each.
- 1929-30-S Unc. 10c. each.
- 1931-S Unc. 40c. each.
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Large illustrated price list. U. S. and Foreign coins, 25c.

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1939-S Unc. per 100	1.75
1938-P Unc. per 100	1.45
1938-S Unc. per 100	1.75
1938-D Unc. per 100	1.75
1937-P Unc. per 100	1.75
1937-S Unc. per 100	1.95
1937-D Unc. per 100	1.95
1936-P Unc. per 100	2.45
1936-S Unc. per 100	3.45
1936-D Unc. per 100	3.45
1935-P Unc. per 100	2.95
1935-S Unc. per 100	3.45
1935-D Unc. per 100	2.95
1934-D Unc. per 100	3.45

**NICKELS**

1939-P Unc. per 40	2.50
1938-P Unc. per 40	2.75
1938-S Unc. per 40	2.75
1938-D Jeff. Unc. per 40	2.85
1938-D Buff. Unc. per 40	3.00
1937-P Unc. per 40	2.75
1936-P Unc. per 40	3.00

WANTED—United States and foreign coins, medals, paper money, etc., on consignment for our "39th" Monthly Sale to be held on October 21st, 1939. Terms reasonable. Prompt settlements. Send us a postal card for a Catalogue.

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**\$2.98** Postpaid

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Most coin cabinets that will hold a thousand or more coins cost from \$20 and upward. Our "MASTERCRAFT" COIN CABINET is 10 inches wide, 10½ inches high and 5½ inches deep. It has 4 drawers, each with 4 sections to hold a row of 2x2 coin envelopes. Cabinet is made from attractive Red Wood, which you may paint, stain or leave in its natural condition. For years collectors have been waiting for this wonderful opportunity—and the price is only \$2.98, postpaid, with 200 coin envelopes.

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## SCARCE LINCOLN CENTS

	V. G. to V. F.
1909-S Fine, ea., .20, 10 for	\$1.75
1910-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.35
1911-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1912-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.35
1913-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.35
1914-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.45
1915-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1922-D Fine, ea., .10, 10 for	.75
1923-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1924-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1924-D Fine, ea., .20, 10 for	1.75
1926-S Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1931-S Fine, ea., .20, 10 for	1.50
1932-D Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40
1933-D Fine, ea., .05, 10 for	.40

In lots of 100 or more of the above assorted, I will allow a 10% discount.

### COMPLETE SET OF LINCOLN CENTS

Including 1909-S V.D.B. and 1914-D, on Board. Cents Running from good to uncirculated.

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### FOR SALE

1864-1939 DIAMOND JUBILEE: Prescott, Arizona, commemorating 75th Year City Incorporation, etc. Series of 1, 2, 5 WOODEN NICKELS, 2 colors, 4 pieces.

The Set of Four	.....\$ .55
Three Sets for	.....1.50
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1539-1939 CUATRO CENTENNIAL: Tucson, Arizona, commemorating 400th Anniversary FRAY MARCOS de NIZA, O. F. M. First White Man to arrive on Arizona soil. Series of 4 and 4 colors, WOODEN NICKEL.

The Set of Four	.....\$ .35
Three Sets for	.....1.00
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All Uncirculated. Plus Postage.

"Send Coin Only"

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### LINCOLN CENTS VERY GOOD TO VERY FINE

1909 . . . . . \$ .05	1922-D . . . . . \$ .10
1909-S . . . . . .20	1922 no mint.
1909 V. D. B. .05	g. or better .75
1909-S V.D.B. 1.50	1923-S or 24-S .05
1910-S . . . . . .05	1924-D . . . . . .25
1911-S or D . . .05	1925-S or D . .03
1912-S or D . . .05	1926-S . . . . . .05
1913-S or D . . .05	1927-30 S or
1914-D . . . . . .05	D . . . . . .03
1914-D . . . . . 1.00	1931 . . . . . .05
1916-S or D . . .05	1931-S . . . . . .25
1916-S or D . . .05	1931-D . . . . . .05
1917-S or D . . .05	1932 or 32-D .05
1918-S or D . . .05	1933 or 33-D .05
1920-S or D . . .05	1938-S Uncir. .05
1921 or 21-S . . .05	

### EXTRA SPECIALS

1885 Cent, dull proof	.....\$2.00
1894 Cent, recut date, Brill. mint.	1.25
1911-D Cent, Unc., has turned color	.85
1914-S Cent, Unc., not fully brill.	3.75
1918-D Cent, Unc., purple	1.50
1919-S Cent, Unc., not fully brill.	1.50
1924-S Cent, Unc., Bright	3.00
1924-D Cent, Uncirculated	4.75
1925-S Cent, Uncirculated	4.00
1926-D Cent, Uncirculated	1.25
1924-D QUARTER BRILL., UNC.	7.00
1916 Standing Liberty Quarter in very good condition, date slightly weak	9.00

**WANTED**—1856 F. E. Cent in fine or v. fine cond. Indian Cents 1864 to 1880, 1908-S, 1909-S. Give price and description in first letter.

Please add 10c. for postage and insurance on orders under \$5.00.

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**FOR SALE**  
**Brilliant Uncirculated**  
**Lincoln Head Cents**

1909-P VDB . \$ .15	1922-D . . . . . 1.25
1909-P Plain . . . . . 20	1923-P . . . . . 35
1909 Plain Pf. 2.00	1924-S . . . . . 4.00
1909-S Plain . . . . . 2.00	1925-27-P . . . . . 25
1909-S VDB . . . . . 3.00	1925-D . . . . . 1.50
1910-11-P . . . . . 25	1926-P . . . . . 50
1910-S . . . . . 50	1926-S . . . . . 5.00
1911-S . . . . . 1.75	1926-D . . . . . 1.25
1911-D . . . . . 1.25	1927-S . . . . . 2.50
1912-P . . . . . 35	1927-D . . . . . 2.00
1912-S . . . . . 1.25	1928-P . . . . . 25
1912-D . . . . . 2.50	1928-D . . . . . 1.50
1913-P . . . . . 50	1929-P . . . . . 15
1913-S . . . . . 3.75	1929-S . . . . . 35
1913-D . . . . . 2.75	1929-D . . . . . 50
1914-P . . . . . 1.50	1930-P . . . . . 10
1914-S . . . . . 3.25	1930-S . . . . . 15
1914-D . . . . . 7.50	1930-D . . . . . 35
1915-P or S . . . . . 2.50	1931-P . . . . . 35
1915-D . . . . . 75	1931-S . . . . . 50
1916-P . . . . . 50	1931-D . . . . . 1.00
1916-S . . . . . 1.50	1932-P . . . . . 25
1916-D . . . . . 1.25	1932-D . . . . . 35
1917-18-P . . . . . 35	1933-P . . . . . 40
1917-S . . . . . 1.50	1933-D . . . . . 20
1917-D . . . . . 1.00	1934-36 P, S, or D . . . . . 10
1918-D . . . . . 1.50	1936 Proof . . . . . 1.00
1919-20-P . . . . . 35	1937-P, S, or D . . . . . 05
1919-S . . . . . 1.50	1937 Proof . . . . . 75
1919-D . . . . . 1.00	1938-P, S, or D . . . . . 05
1920-S . . . . . 1.50	
1920-D . . . . . 1.25	
1921-24-P . . . . . 50	
1921-S . . . . . 3.00	

Your want lists solicited on United States Coins. Send stamped envelope for price list on all other U. S. coins. Postage and insurance extra on all orders under \$5.00.

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## JACQUES SCHULMAN

Numismatist (A. N. A. No. 6430)

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**YUGO-SLAVIA.** Large gold 4-Ducats, 1931. Busts of Alexander and Mary. Extr. fine .....\$30.00

**FRANCFORT.** Necessity ducat, 1796, with view of the city. Extr. fine \$15.00

**RUSSIA.** Peter III (reigned only 1 year). Gold 10 Rubels, 1762. Extr. fine and rare .....\$47.50

**JUST ISSUED: ZURICH** silver 5 Francs, 1939, commem. the National Exhibition. Unc. ....\$2.10

**CURACAO.** Silver 1/5th part of a Peso counterstamped with 3. Two varieties. Each .....\$1.50

As before, counterstamped with a rose ornament .....\$1.50

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Cleaning coins to perfection can only be accomplished by experts who have had many years of experience in this line. A scientifically cleaned coin appreciates in value, and with this thought in mind, we have had a preparation made, which will restore the original brilliant mint luster to your nickel and silver coins. This preparation is so highly specialized that by following directions carefully, one may clean his PROOF coins to perfection without any injury to the coin. We know that if you give this preparation a trial, you will not be without it. Results and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Large Size 35c

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Just the coins you are looking for,  
in Lincolns, Indian Heads, Nickels  
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Let me know your wants.

I want to Know you by Mail.

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1938 Jefferson Nickels, Unc. ... 10c. Ea.  
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 Please quote if you have any of these.

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Brilliant Proof, a gem ..... \$50  
 Another but not as perfect as first. \$46  
 The rare pure copper. Very fine ... \$45  
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Standing Liberty Quarters, 1917 to 1930-P, Fine to Uncirculated. Most of the D-S Mints V. G. to Unc. Ferrotypes, Nickels, 1926-P and 1927-D Unc., 1927-S Fine to V. F. Indian Cents 1857 to 1877, Good to V. F.

I want Lincoln Cents, 1909-S, Indians, Dimes and Large Cents, Fine condition.

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10 Indian wampum 8,000 years old, 20c. 10 diff. fine broken-bank bills, 80c. 5 diff. fine Confederate bills, 40c. 5 diff. queer State tax tokens, 10c. 10 diff. fine foreign coins, 15c. 5 diff. ancient Indian money, 10c. Ancient Temple mound birdpoint, perfect, 15c. Beadwork, Indian Relics, Books, Curios, Minerals, Fossils, Catalogue, 5c. Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas.

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1500-2000 years old.

4 Different Bronze or 2 Silver Coins  
 for \$1.00

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12 Varieties, Indian, Lincoln Pennies, Nickel, Dime, Quarter, Half Dollar.

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Commemorative ½ Dollars. All dates and issues, in sets or single pieces. Reasonable prices. Get my list.

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R. 6, Decatur, Ill.

## UNCIRCULATED CENTS

\$1.95 per 100

1935-D, 36-P D S, 37-P D S,  
 38-P D S, 39-S.

Very Good to Fine

\$1.95 per 100

1925-D, 26-D, 27-D, 28-D, 29-D, 30-D,  
 32-D, 33-D, 34-D.

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## FOR SALE

**HALF DOLLARS:**—1806, fine, \$1.75; 1807 Old style, fine, \$1.75; 1807 New style, 50/20, V. G., \$1.75; 1808, 09, 10, 11, 12, 18, fine, \$1.10; 1820 I. d., V. F., \$1.75; 1827 Unc., \$1.75; 1829/21, E. F., \$1.75; 1837 Bust, V. F., \$1.25; 1854 V. F., \$1.25; 1854-O, E. F., \$1.25; 1861, 75, 77-S, V. F., \$1.25; 1879 E. F., \$1.75.

**QUARTERS:**—1840-O Fine, \$1.00; 1861, 1873 arrows, 1875, 76, 78, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 1900, 01, 02, 04, 06, 07, 09, 10, 11, 12, 16, Unc., \$1.25; 1879, 80, 81, Unc., \$1.75; 1884, Unc., \$2.00; 1907-O Unc., \$1.50. Liberty Standing: 1916 Unc., \$2.50; 1917 Type 1, Unc., \$3.00; 1917 Type II, Unc., \$4.00; 1917-D Type I, E. F., \$4.00; 1918 Unc., \$4.00; 1928-S, 1929-S, 1930-S, Unc., \$1.00.

1823 Half Eagle, fine, \$55.00.

Large variety of U. S. coins. No lists.

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Representative set of five (5) genuine California Gold pieces, ¼ Round and Octagon, ½ Round and Octagon, and \$1.00 Octagon, all attributed and classified, sent prepaid for \$12.00.

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## LIBERTY STANDING QUARTERS, All Uncirculated.

1917 Type II \$5.00	1923 .....	\$6.00
1919 .....	9.50	1924 .....
1920 .....	4.00	1925 .....
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Many other dates and mint marks, various conditions, in stock. A nice line of scarce U. S. gold coins, as well as most dates in all series of U. S. coins. Send your want list, with stamp, for prices. Will buy high-grade U. S. coins.

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## WANTED

To buy reference books on Russian coins in Russian, German, French or English.

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Outremont, Que., Canada.

## CORRECTION.

In our August issue an error appeared in the advertisement of Jacques Schulman, The Hague, Holland. Under the heading "Switzerland," instead of the riksdaler of Gustaf IV Adolph, the following should have appeared:

"Silver 5 Francs, 1939 (Lucern Shooting Festival), Unc., \$2.75."

## ALL OF MY COINS FOR SALE

All in fine condition. Gold and Silver. Dimes, Quarters, Halves, Dollars, Gold Dollars, \$2.50 and \$3. Over 300 pieces in Gold.

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## LINCOLN HEAD CENTS

All dates and mint marks, 1909 to 1938, inc., in sets, or will sell separate. S Mint Cents, especially from 1910 to 1915. Also Indian Head Cents. Make offer.

## JOS. M. SMITH

606 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

## SPECIAL THIS MONTH

While They Last ONLY  
1919-S Uncirculated Cents,  
\$1.00 Each.

Postage Appreciated.

## ROBERT C. CAHALL

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